McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—The death of Alexander H. Stevens may occur at any moment. He consists of nothing but brains and bones.

—During the Centennial year, every American should speak the truth.—[Troy times.

Come, now; why do you want to muzzle the Democratic press?

—The Titusville *Herald* asks, "What foul fiend possesses the Democratic party?" The party is simply self-possessed.

—A New Hampshire Democratic paper says "the people are tired of small men." This insures the triumphant success of the Republicans in this State at the approaching election.

—One of the leading Democratic members of Congress, and a Northerner at that, recently observed that the "sectional prejudices of the war would not be removed till Davis had his old seat in the Senate." This has its significance.

—The New Hampshire Legislature, to be elected next March, is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cragin. If the Republicans carry the Legislature, Mr. Cragin is likely to be his own successor.

—Relative to the third term lunacy, if the Democratic party disclaims responsibility for its army of thieves, why should it insist on holding the Republican party responsible for its handful of fools?

—All efforts looking to the establishment of a Democratic organ at Washington city have for the present been abandoned, no decision having as yet been reached by the leaders of the party as to what its "principles" are.

—A great party that is afraid to commit itself to any line of policy, and to unveil the real sentiments of its majority, is not a party that the people can or will trust with power. "God hates a coward," and so do the people.—[Buffalo Express.

—At the opening of Congress the Democrats contended that Ferry was not President of the Senate, not having been elected at the opening of the session. Now they claim that Ferry holds over from last winter, and that the Senate has no power to turn him out. What a lot of contrary creatures they are!

—It is rumored that Congressman Randall will soon propose in the House to reduce the salary of members to the old figures. It is doubtful whether he is in earnest, but nothing could be more fitting than that, if such a motion is to be made, he should make it by way of partial atonement for his salary-grab sins of a couple of years ago.

—The fact that forty-six of the bills introduced in the lower branch of Congress before the recess were for the "relief" of Southern people, and that most of them provide for the payment of claims growing out of the war, pretty fairly illustrates the sincerity of the Democratic talk in Congress about "retrenchment and reform."

—As soon as the ring suits are decided it is proposed to rip up the sectarian grants to the Catholic church in New York, which, it is said, has had at least $20,000,000 conveyed to it by the ring, and to put back into the public treasury what truly belongs to Cæsar. So at least says the New York correspondent of a Boston paper.

—Continuing the record of subordinate appointments by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, we find that the newly chosen Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, of the Committee on Naval Affairs and of the Claims Committee owes, each, his selection to the fact that he was a "good" rebel soldier. The Democracy is inscribing history, fast.

—Chicago is paying mighty dearly for the defeat of the Republican party in that city last year. Such a nasty mess of a bed as she then made to lie down in, was never witnessed anywhere in the world. The present "reform" government, so-called, is universally denounced as being the most corrupt, the most inefficient and the most villianous generally, that ever got control of any municipality.

——J. S. Barnhart has been elected as Clerk, and C. A. Bower, as Attorney, for the new Board of Commissioners.

OUR ALASKA PURCHASE.

It was some two or three years ago—we have forgotten precisely when—that Mr. Henry W. Elliot was sent out as special agent of the Treasury Department to learn from personal observation of the resources, climate and general condition of Alaska. His report, which has recently been printed, is a volume of 277 pages, and gives a detailed account of his observations which seem to have been made with great care, but a perusal of it is not calculated to increase our pride in our new northern possessions.

Those who remember the debate in the United States Senate, when the subject of the purchase of Alaska was before that body, will readily call to mind the glowing pictures of its soil, climate, natural productions, interesting inhabitants, and great political importance, presented by those who favored its purchase. These extravagant statements were taken with many grains of allowance at the time, and by the report of Mr. Elliot, all the sentimental attractions attributed to our northern possessions are shown to have been mythical.

Respecting the climate Mr. Elliot says, that even in the southern part of the territory, it is subject to frost as late as June 10th, and as early as August 20th; that nothing which the gardener plants will ripen, and that the warmest localities are those which are within the influence of the Pacific and are unprofitable for purposes of agriculture. With regard to the character of the soil, a matter which is of little importance without a milder climate, he says there is not one acre of tillage lands to every ten thousand, in the best sections; that cattle cannot find food in winter, and that the making of hay is simply impossible; and that the country, in its whole extent, will not allow the growth and ripening of a single crop of corn, wheat, or potatos, and that the most essential of domestic animals cannot be kept except by those who are able to bring their subsistence from distant places, beyond the limits of the territory.

We were told that the country was rich in forests and valuable for its timber, and that the climate was equable in winter and summer. Mr. Elliot says that in the southern part, the winter is always wet and chilly, seldom making ice, but having great continuance of high winds and cold drizzling rains. In the interior the winters are fearfully cold with but little rain-fall, and the vast plains and wooded mountains situated thousands of feet above the sea level, are covered with a thick growth of dwarf spruce, fir and cedar, so thick and damp and dark, that locomotion through them is very difficult. The division north of the Sitkan extending about three hundred miles to Prince Williams' Sound, presents a bold sea front with scarcely an island or a rock, and has, in the low lands, little belts of spruce, while the interior is bleak and barren.

The Peninsula and Khodiak Island Districts are discribed as the most valued portions of the territory, growing the best garden vegetables and having some spruce and fir timber. Within a small area grass grows quite luxuriantly, but it cannot be made into hay on account of the prevalence of damp and fog; and these causes make agriculture, to any great extent, utterly impossible. North of this territory, extending to the Artic regions, there is an immense area of desolate barrenness, almost unknown and likely to remain so. The summers are very short and quite warm, but the long winters are fearfully cold.

It will be noticed for convenience in describing definitely each portion of the country, that Mr. Elliot has divided it into districts. The district comprising the Aleutian Islands is quite interesting, because the inhabitants are Christians. It is described as a chain of rugged islands, enveloped the greater part of the year in fogs and swept over by terrific gales. The summers are mild, foggy and moist, and the winter in some respects the same, only the mercury sometimes goes down below zero. Rain falls at all seasons and with all winds. Snow begins to fall in August or September and does not cease till May. There are not a dozen cloudless days in the whole year. Speaking of the entire territory Mr. Elliot says:

"It would be undeniable that, owing to the unfavorable climatic condition which prevails on the coast, and in the interior, the gloomy fogs and dampness of the former, and the intense protracted severity of the winters characteristic of the latter, unfit the territory for the support of any considerable civilization."

Considerable space is devoted to a description of the fur-bearing animals such as the seal and otter. Mr. Elliot says the fur product is valuable, but so great is the slaughter of seals and otters, that there is danger of greatly reducing the products, if not of extermination.

He thinks the inhabitants are not as well off as they were under Russian rule. Finding themselves exempt from restraint, both Christian Aleutian and Heathen Indian have lapsed into intemperance and other excesses. To get means to gratify the appetite for strong drink, seems to be the chief object and about the only incentive to labor. The morals of the entire population seem to have rapidly sunk since Alaska became a part of this country.

Judging from this report, which impresses one with its candor and apparent truthfulness, we must come to the conclusion that this Government was most egregiously cheated in making this purchase; that it never can result in any benefit to the United States or to the inhabitants of the territory, and that the only parties benefitted by the purchase were the Russian Government and the Congressional lobby, which engineered the measure through.

ARE ADVERTISEMENTS READ?

The question, Are standing advertisements read? is often asked us, and with such a tone and manner as to indicate that the questioner has about made up his own mind that they are not, and indeed the question is often followed by the assertion that they are not. This conclusion is often arrived at without investigation or careful thought. That advertisements are read is evident from the fact that the most prosperous business men in the country—those who have attained great wealth by trade—are men who have continually followed a systematic course of advertising. And to bring the matter nearer home, the most prosperous business men of Bellefonte are the same class of men, almost without exception.

We know it is sometimes said of the one or two exceptions, "They do a good business, and they do not advertise," but the fact is, they do put out inducements that attract a certain class, who are willing to buy shoddy goods if, as they think, they get them cheap, and their idea of cheapness may be illustrated in the following manner, viz: Two men buy a pair of shoes; one buys his of the shoddy dealer, the man who does not advertise. He is attracted to the place because he has heard that he can obtain a pair of shoes there for three dollars. The other man, attracted to some reliable dealer by an advertisement he has seen in the papers, buys apparently the same kind of a shoe for six dollars. At first thought it would seem that he had been cheated, but what is the result? In the first instance the shoes are all worn out in three months, while the fortunate possessor of the six dollar pair receives good service from his for a whole year. Now, who is cheated? The man with the three dollar pair of shoes has paid just one dollar a month for shoe leather; the man with the six dollar pair pays just fifty cents a month—a saving of just one hundred per cent. Now the people in any community who are so dumb as to be attracted by the inducements of the shoddy dealer who advertises by selling cheap are, thanks to the intelligence of our people, greatly in the minority, and one or two stores in a place like Bellefonte are sufficient to supply all there is of this class living in Centre county. The great majority of the people have more sense, and take interest enough in their buying to discover whether they are paying one dollar a month for shoes or fifty cents. What the merchant wants is to pursue that course that will bring the most business and yield the largest percentage of profit; but is it not plain to every sensible man that all the merchants in the town cannot bid for the same class of trade.

Supposing every merchant should commence with the new year to seek trade by offering the inducement of cheap goods. In order to do this, they would be obliged to offer shoddy goods. What would be the result? We think there is no one who will deny that two-thirds of the trade of this place would, during the year, be diverted to Philadelphia and other points, and that our business men would be following an ignus fatus, that would surely lead to the destruction, not only of themselves, but the town. Now if a man wants custom outside of a little circle of friends, he must offer inducements to attract public attention to him, and must do this continuously, unless he would have some more enterprising man outstrip him in the race. The question, then, is whether he will seek the custom of the thoughtless and thriftless who buy the goods that appear cheap, at first, or those who are looking for good goods cheap, and understand the difference between the seeming and the real; this latter class can only be reached by advertising. The question, then, to the merchant who decides upon this course, narrows itself down to the simple proposition, How shall I advertise?

We would say to the man who desires complete success, advertise everywhere, in all the papers in the county, on every "tree and flower and leaping wave," or anywhere else where you can get your name before the people, and keep it there; and above all, do not deceive yourselves with the idea that it won't be read. You can hardly put one anywhere that it won't be read. Some seem to think because people do not come in and say, "I saw your advertisement in the papers," that it is not read much. A man puts out a sign. How many will go to that man and say, "I read your sign," and yet how many read it? We have often had people say to us, what good does a little advertisement do in the paper? Nobody will read it. Thousands will read it, and judge of the business and character of a man by it.

If a grocer should put in a little one-inch advertisement they would think he was doing a little-inch business, and was a two-cent man, and they would not fail in that estimate of his character once in ten thousand times. The man who never advertises will always be found to be a man of no public spirit or enterprise—a purely selfish mortal. Occasionally one will succeed in the manner we have described, but where one succeeds five hundred fail. Again, some say that the times are hard. That is a truism no one can deny, but that is also the very time when you want all the cash trade you can get, and those men who are independent, and have the ready cash to trade where they desire—not being under obligations to any one, because they are in debt to no one—are just the class of men who will be attracted by your advertisement, and of course in times like these, the most profitable customers you can get, because they have the ready cash to buy with.

We have made this article longer than we intended, but in conclusion we will say the advertisements in the newspapers are more read than the thoughtless imagine. They are a map of a large class of men's capabilities in life. The man who contemplates doing business in a distant town takes up the local paper, and in its advertising columns sees a true picture of the men he has to deal with; a complete record of the town, its commerce, its home trade, the facilities of storekeepers, its banks, and in almost every case he can estimate the character of the men who are soliciting the public patronage. The advertising page is a map of the town, a record of its municipal character, a business confession of the citizens, and instead of being the opinionated production of one man, it is freighted with the life thoughts of a hundred.

THE WHY OF IT.

The "Watchman," in its last issue, says it has been asked forty times why this paper never has had a kind word for Mr. Gramly. One thing is certain, it was never asked that question by any one who was a careful reader of the REPUBLICAN, because the intimation therein contained, that we had never made favorable mention of our Commissioner, is false, although this journal, in its relations to county officials, has "never bent the pregnant hinges of the knee that success might follow fawning;" nor has Mr. Gramly needed any fulsome praise from us. He is a man long known to the people of this county as a pure, upright, honest citizen. Had he done wrong, we might have mentioned it; had he made mistakes, we might have had occasion to try to excuse him to the people, but his official conduct, as the "Watchman" admits, has been free from every fault. There are no spots upon his official robes that need whitening over. Therefore, to say that Samuel Gramly was honest and faithful, would only be to give expression to a truism that no one could deny. In every position of trust and honor to which he has been elevated by the suffrage of the people of his own township, or the county, or in his private walk, he has always been found to be honest and true.

The "Watchman" asserts that he was elected to unearth fraud and corruption in the Commissioners' office. This is simply false. The fraud and corruption was discovered before he was nominated, and the result was his election. Any one who will refer back to the history of that campaign will remember that the peoples' money, through the influence of Meek and his cohorts, was being wasted in a thoroughly reckless manner—that a pseudo Republican paper was established by Meek, and paid for out of the county treasury; that the Commissioners' office was in confusion and disorder—important papers misplaced or lost, and that inefficiency, imbecility and corruption was creeping into every department of our county government. The people became alarmed, and, although not educated up to that point which would prompt them to utterly annihilate this corrupt ring which held the Democratic party in its iron grasp, determined to rebuke it, and Samuel Gramly was elected by thirty-four majority, although the balance of the Republican ticket was defeated by from five to seven hundred. What was the result? The money that had been prostituted to base and dishonest uses was restored to its legitimate channel, order was brought out of chaos, and Meek's pseudo Republican sheet went down under the purer administration of the county affairs, with a snap and a snarl at Mr. Gramly because he was too honest to be a party to the fraud of its support by public patronage, and the type and material, which by right belonged to the county, finally found its way into Meek's office. The election of Mr. Gramly effected all that could be done, and much more than many of his friends dared hope, and it was made possible for the Commissioners then in office to finally retire with honor and credit, because it, in a measure, relieved them from the power and influence of the Meek ring, who were afraid to attempt to get their hands into the county treasury through the Commissioners' office, while Gramly stood guard at the door.

This is all there is of the "Watchman's" bugaboo about the Republican politicians being disappointed in Mr. Gramly. It is sometimes necessary for us to notice Democratic officials who have distinguished themselves for honesty, because they are the exception and not the rule. It is not often that the corrupt combination that now controls the dominant party forces to the surface an honest man. If an honest man tries to get any position they tell him it is all right, while they secretly work for one of their tools.

Such has been their course in the past and they show no signs of doing any better in the future. If the voters of Centre county look to their interest, they will soon make a change in the administration of its affairs.

——The new M. E. church at Pleasant Gap, will be dedicated to the service of the Lord on Sunday, January 30, 1876. Prominent speakers from a distance are expected to be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to former pastors of the society, and all others. Rev. H. C. Galbraith, the pastor, desires to see a large attendance.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

It seems strange to men who are moderately poor that a merchant could lose three hundred thousand dollars without knowing it until years afterward, and then to be in doubt whether the deficit is exactly that or twice as much. Yet such a circumstance has happened to B.T. Babbitt, of New York, the manufacturer of Babbitt's soap. Charles R. Beckwith, confidential clerk to Mr. Babbitt for many years, was arrested last Sunday on charge of embezzling the funds of his former employer. His duties were to keep the bank account, receive and pay out money, drawing checks which had been signed in blank by his employer. He was implicitly trusted, and no suspicion was entertained of his integrity for a long time. In 1873, however, Mr. Babbitt had a circumstance pointed out to him which seemed to him to indicate that Beckwith was untrustworthy. This caused him to discharge Beckwith on Feb. 19, 1873. The cause being merely a suspicion, no steps were then taken, but about Nov. 1, 1875, facts were obtained which pointed directly to Mr. Beckwith as an embezzler. False entrys and checks have been found to the amount of nearly $300,000, and it is thought the total amount of the embezzlement will reach $600,000. One mode of procedure adopted by Beckwith we will relate. A bill was presented for $393. This Beckwith paid and drew a check for himself for $1,393, altering the books and invoices to correspond.

It is pretty hard for a business man to tell when he is safe, and after all the greatest rogue is the one who is thought the most worthy of confidence. Is it any wonder that the Government, with its thousands of confidential clerks, agents, and officers of different grades, sometimes find a dozen dishonest men among them?

THE excitement incident to the failure of Messrs. Burnside & Thomas, during two or three days of last week, assumed a wide range among the gossipers, who made it their business to bring nearly every firm in town into question, as to financial standing; and even some business men availed themselves of the opportunity to question the standing of competitors by giving currency to the groundless stories. All sensible men, and business men in particular, ought to be very careful in times like these, when the public mind is excited on account of some local cause, as to what they say, for it does not take much of an effort to precipitate a panic or cause a run on business houses, to the great injury of a whole community. We would also inform our readers that such persons make themselves amenable to the laws of our State, and the injured parties can collect damages to the full amount of such injury, or cause imprisonment at the discretion the courts. We are glad to note that business has assumed its equilibrium and the world moves as usual this week.

THE "Watchman" informed its readers, last week, that Mr. Samuel Gramly, late County Commissioner, is an honest man, and was a good officer. Our readers knew all about this two years ago, and it would be stale news to them to reiterate it now. His acts are a living monument of an honest, upright man. We do not like to be inquisitive, but the "Watchman" would have shown some degree of consistency if it had have told its readers something about Mr. Sankey's honesty when he retired from the same position. We have some recollection that the people of Centre county shelved him to make room for Mr. Gramly, to the discomfort of the "Watchman," which is now trying to cover up some of its own inconsistencies by blowing a trumpet for Mr. Gramly.

THE Governor's message, this year is a very lengthy state document. It will be found upon the inside of this paper, in a somewhat condensed form, but we have left out nothing of importance. We think it will be more generally read than it would if we had printed it in full. It is a very able document, and is giving satisfaction to men of all parties. We leave our readers to judge its merits for themselves. It is well worth a careful reading.

Political.

MESSAGE

of John F. Hartranft to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Jan. 4, 1876.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

We have assembled to dedicate ourselves anew to the performance of the duties of the responsible trusts confined to our care. We cannot be unmindful of the magnitude of these trusts and the wisdom and courage necessary to administer them with fidelity and justice, and that we may not be wanting in our conception of, or halt in our efforts to enforce what is right, let us reverently ask for the Divine assistance that our consciences may be enlightened and our hearts strengthed for the task.

FINANCES.

The condition of the finances of the State, as exhibited in the subjoining statements, demonstrates clearly the ability of our people to pay all their indebtedness as it accrues, and is an interesting commentary upon the simplicity and efficiency of our tax system, but likewise as plainly shows the necessity for some modification of existing laws for the distribution of the revenues, if the difficulties that beset legislation at the last session are to be avoided.

DEBT REDEEMED.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:

Five per cent. loan	$ 94,112 43
Six per cent. loan	1,241,362 71
Relief notes	12 00
Interest certificate	10 48
Total	$ 1,335,497 63

RECEIPTS.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1875:

Ballance in Treasury November 30, 1874	$ 1,054,551 65
Receipts	6,480,0 9 02
Total	$ 7,534,639 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$ 3,806,769 29	
Loans redeemed	1,335,497 63	
Interest on loans	1,399,176 48	
		6,541,443 40
Ballance in Treasury November 30, 1875		$ 993,207 27

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loan	$13,133,380 00	
Five per cent loan	4,869,241 58	
Four and a half per cent. loan	87,000,00	
		$23,109,621 58

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,184 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,038 54	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00	
Chamberrburg certificates outstanding	9,620 90	
Chambersburg certificate sunclaimed	199 34	
		123,565 16
Total public debt		$23,233,137 74

SINKING FUND ASSETS

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $5,300,000 representing an indebtedness January 1, 1876, as per schedule on file in office of State Treasurer	$5,132,544 36	
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,400,000 00	
	$8,532,544 36	
Cash in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1875	924,028 49	
		9,456,572 85
Indebtedness unprovided for		$13,766,564 89

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875, exceeding the receipts of the general revenue fund five hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-two cents, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated, however, that the revenue of this year will be five hundred thousand dollars less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about one million five hundred thousand dollars, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between December 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropritions, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the government, are fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of the revenues now flowing into the sinking fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business, and industrial interests are prostrated, would be unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the redistribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent and demands your immediate attention.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the sinking fund was created for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when it exceeded forty millions of dollars. An annual reduction of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the payment of interest of the entire debt were its only requirements, and they have been faithfully filled by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, since the creation of the fund, in 1857. It will also be observed by the following statements, the most sanguine hopes of the framers of the Constitutional ammendment have been more than realized, during the last eleven years the annual reduction of the debt averaging nearly a million and a half dollars.

Public debt December 1, 1864	$39,379,693 94
Public debt December 1, 1875	23,233,137 74
Total reduction in eleven years	$16,146,466 20
Average annual reduction	1,467,860 56

The appended statement will show the balance of the estimated receipts of the sinking fund, at the expiration of the fiscal year after the requirements of the Constitution will have been complied with:

Tax on corporation stocks	$2,100,000 00	
Commutation on tonnage tax	460,000 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad bond	100,000 00	
Interest on the Allgheny Valley Railroad bonds	170,000 00	
	$2,830,000 00	
Constitutional requirement of annual reduction of public debt	$ 2"0,000 00	
Interest on public debt	1,300,000 00	
	$1,550,000 00	
Surplus	$1,280,000 00	

It will thus be seen with the present distribution of the revenues, there will remain each year in the sinking fund, after the payments which the Constitution requires, over a million and a quarter of dollars, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease, and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the taxes, the amount of this balance will be augmented from year to year. If this surplus is annually applied to the extinguishment of the debt, a careful calculation will show that in ten years the entire indebtedness of the State will be redeemed. However desirable this reduction may be and gratifying as it certainly would be to the Executive, under whose administration a large portion of it would be made, yet the diminution of the taxes in 1873, to the amount ot one million of dollars, and the five hundred thousand dollars additional expense made necessary by the new Constitution in behalf of common schools, the judiciary and the Legislature, and the claims of deserving public charities, forbid this large reduction as the revenues are now distributed. By another calculation it appears that by taking one-third of the corporation tax, which the Legislature assigned to the sinking fund, and dedicating this one-third to the uses of the general fund the whole indebtedness can still be liquidated in fifteen years. Without additional taxation, a fund may thus be created, that with the other revenues of the general fund will, with prudent management, possibly be sufficient to meet all the necessary and proper expenses of the government, and I recommend that this change be made.

At the end of the last fiscal year there remained in the sinking fund the sum of nine hundred and thirty-four thousand and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents. There can be no further redemption of the public debt until August, 1877, as all State loans reimbursable prior to that time have been paid; and in the meantime the sinking fund, in addition to the above amount, will continue to accumulate a large balance, which there is no authority to invest. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest the surplus funds in the bonds of the State or the United States, as they deem most advantageous, which, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, are the only investments that can be made, and that these investments be directed to be made monthly.

EDUCATION.

The prosperous condition of our public schools affords abundant occasion for just pride. The exhibit made in the report of the superintendent of public instruction is a gratifying illustration of the liberality and public spirit of our citizens, and an earnest pledge of what may be expected of them when any great or beneficent object enlists their sympathy and support. Ten years ago the Commonwealth had one thousand seven hundred and forty-three graded schools within her limits; to-day there are five thousand six hundred and twenty-five. During the last decade, the value of her school property has appreciated from five hundred and sixty-four thousand eighty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents to two millions one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents. In 1865 the State expended upon her public schools, three millions six hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. In 1875, the outlay for the same purpose was, nine millions three hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventeen cents. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-three teachers attended, during the last year, the Teachers' Institutes held throughout the Commonwealth. In 1865 there were only two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five in attendance upon their sessions. These figures are eloquent of the generosity of our citizens and their ardent desire to facilitate the attainment and promote the progress of education. It is interesting to observe, likewise, that those employed in the instruction of our youth appreciate this liberality of our people, and are zealously striving to make our school system so comprehensive and thorough, that there will be a fitting and just return for the expenditure incurred. It is an accepted maxim that the education of its youth is the most important subject that can engage the attention of a community. There is no capital more productive, nor any more solid or safer basis for the welfare of a State than the inculcation of sound principles and habits of industry among its children. It is as trite as it is a true saying that idleness and vice are great burdens to society, and that virtue and industry contribute to its welfare and dignity. Our title to the respect and gratitude of posterity will therefore largely depend upon our efforts in behalf of right education, and it is for us to gravely consider whether we perform our whole duty by providing each year for the necessary expenses of the School Department and make no endeavor to extend its usefulness and benefits to new fields of instruction. Is it not a reproach upon our wisdom? And when we think of the thousands of neglected children in our midst, may it not also be said upon our humanity to expend ten millions of dollars annually upon public education and find thousands of children who will not or cannot avail themselves of its privileges. No people have contributed more to the advancement of human comfort and the abridgement of labor by the application of mechanical principles, or are more prolific of invention of a useful kind than Americans, and yet few countries give less attention to the development of this genius and the study of these principles in their systems of public instruction, than our own. With such capabilities and the opportunities for the application of mechanical principles at our very doors in the unfolding and manufacture of our great resources, does it not seem the part of prudence and common sense to permit all this vast expenditure to be made without embracing in the plan some methods of instruction that will at least fit a small number of children for some special trade or occupation.

My opinions upon the subjects of compulsory and industrial education are well known, and it is unnecessary for me again to advance them. They have discovered themselves to me after mature and conscientious thought and investigation, and are founded, I believe, upon principles of sound policy, and as their discussion and necessity are forcing themselves upon public attention, I respectfully ask if the nature and importance of your trust as legislators do not exact of you some consideration in this regard.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The methods of teaching have been vastly improved in the last few years, and it is conceded that many of these methods are the outgrowth of the Normal schools of the State; the teachers from which have contributed very materially to the character and efficiency of the public schools. Some persons have a natural fitness for teaching, but in most instances the qualifications therefor are acquired, and in no way can they be so readily obtained as by the special preparation and technical instruction received at the Normal school, where the principles and practices of teaching are inculcated by the experienced preceptors. The greater the number of these schools, the higher we raise their standard, and the more thorough the instruction imparted within their walls the more widespread will be their influence, and to secure competency and promote the welfare of teachers and pupils alike, I trust the Legislature will extend to the Normal schools whatever assistance may be needed to insure their increased efficiency and usefulness.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The continued favor of the Legislature to the schools wherein the orphans of our soldiers are maintained and taught, is an agreeable proof of the patriotism of our people. What prouder monument could we erect to the Pennsylvanians who fell in battle than to care for and educate their children? There will be little hope for our institutions when we cease to be grateful to those who bled or died in their defense No more responsible charge, and one which does more honor to her head and heart, has been assumed by the Commonwealth than these schools for the support and instruction of our soldiers' orphans; and it is of the gravest importance that this trust should be administered not only in good faith to the State, but with a special view to the comfort and careful education of these unfortunate children. Ten years have elapsed since the close of the war, and many of the children of our deceased soldiers have reached years of maturity. Every year the number for whom the State must provide becomes less, and it is apparent that there is no necessity for the continuance of so many schools of this kind, and that, under the present system, with the number of pupils decreasing each year, and the receipts for their maintenance and instruction correspondingly diminishing, the proprietors of these schools cannot conduct them without loss or necessarily reducing the food, clothing or tuition of the children. These proprietors are paid a stipulated sum for the care, tuition, clothing and food of each child. The sum paid is upon a basis that gives to each school, we will suppose, two hundred children. It is manifest, when this number is reduced to one hundred, and all arrangements have been made for the care and instruction of two hundred, either the proprietors or the children must suffer; and to rescue both from any such misfortune I recommend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be directed to select the best schools at the most advantageous points, to which shall be transferred all the children for whom provision is now made, and that this process continue until the last orphan child is educated. Under this system there will be no temptation to maintain these schools perhaps to the detriment of the children, and the State will be assured that its bounty is properly and fully bestowed.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There is no political problem that, at at the present time, occasions so much just alarm, and is obtaining more serious and anxious thought than the government of cities, whose administration, in many sections of the country, is fraught with perils, not only to the material prosperity of our people but to the welfare and permanance of the Republic. It is not, therefore, incumbent upon those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs, as well as those who are concerned for the good and honor of the country, to carefuly and diligently inquire into the causes of these mischiefs that attend upon the rule of our cities, and see if they spring from, or are the actual development of any inherent defect in the existing systems of government, or are the outcome of a merely transient tendency to extravagance, that, by its abuse, will work its own effectual cure. A glance at the enormous debts and stupendous schemes for public improvements undertaken and in progress, or in contemplation by the numerous cities of the country, is sufficient inducement to this investigation, and will convince the most skeptical, that a speedy and radical remedy must be found to arrest these extravagant expenditures, or the credit of our cities will be destroyed, and repudiation, to which resort some have already been driven, will be the only recourse from ruin. It will not do to mock at the voice of warning, and entrench ourselves in the belief that the natural growth of our cities and the consequent accumulation of wealth and appreciation of property therein, will liquidate all the bonds this generation can impose upon the next, for experience and history alike, teach that extravagance grows with indulgence, and the only safe, wise and bones course for individuals and communities to pursue, is to live within their means, and pay as they go.

* * * * * * *

We must take care that our efforts to mitigate the evils we feel do not beget others equally oppressive, and we will thus have change without benefit. Fortunately, the charaters of municipal, unlike other corporations, are subject to alteration by the Legislature, and that body can amend them at pleasure. In view of the importance of the proper regulation of our cities, because of the vital relations they sustain to the trades and manufactures of our most thriving communities, and the welfare and happiness of their citizens, I recommend that the Legislature authorize the appointment of a commission of experienced persons to examine into the condition of our municipalities, and prepare such legislation for the consideration of the Legislature as will in their opinion, meet the abuses sought to be remidied. It is my candid opinion, that all the legislation upon the statute books refering to municipalities should be repealed and a comprehensive and uniform code enacted, the main features of which will not be the subject of perennial alteration.

CENTENNIAL.

In regard to the Centennial, he says that the idea that it was to be a mere local enterprise has been entirely dissipated, and that the exhibition will transcent in dignity and magnitude any of the expositions that have preceeded it in Europe. It becomes Pennsylvania therefore, to bestow a full representation of her resources and industries on exhibition. To make this display it will require constant and unremitting work on the part of individuals and firms and companies, during the short time that remains before the exhibition opens, and public and private liberality should combine to effect this object. He also recommends that some attention should be given to the military feature of the exhibition, and to this end the State should provide for the free transportation of the troops to and from the exhibitions; the troops will serve without pay and furnish their own rations.

INSANE.

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the hospitals for the care of the insane in this State are insufficient for the public necessities. It is repeatedly asserted that insanity is increasing in our midst, and without doubt there are many unfortunates of this class in prisons or poor houses, and homes of poverty, who are now incurable, who, could they have received proper treatment, might have been restored to reason and society. From the beneficence and charity of the State can there be involved no plan that will take charge of these poor creatures and place them under the supervision of those who are skilled in the treatment of the disease and can perhaps arrest its progress before its victims have hopelessly demented. The hospitals at Dixmont and Warren will doubtless be able for the next few years to accommodate all the insane of the western and north-western portions of the State. These at Harrisburg and Danville will supply the wants of the same class in the central and north-eastern sections.

There remains then the large and populous counties of the east, including Philadelphia, with over one-fourth of the whole population of the Commonwealth, without hospital accommodations for the insane other than those provided by their almshouses and prisons. In the Philadelphia almshouse alone twelve hundred of the inmates are insane, and its crowded wards, made necessary by the limited accommodations, aggravate instead of relieving their malady. Contentment and cheerfulness are essential to promote the recovery of these patients. Is recovery possible and can there by any cure by any enlightened and scientific treatment under such conditions? No hospitals that the State could construct would afford accommodations for all these helpless creatures. Most of them are incurably insane, and no course of treatment, be it ever so humane or skillful, could alleviate their misery. There are, however, many inmates of this almshouse who, if they had been properly treated in the first stages of their affliction, might have been rescued from the deplorable madness which shuts them from all hope.

* * * * * * *

The recommendations of the commission to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the State, embodied in their report made to your honorable bodies at its last session, are worthy of your respectful attention. Several of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this report, are scientific physicians, who have had a varied and extended experience in the treatment of the insane, while the others are gentlemen of culture, who have given to the problem careful and continued investigation, and the opinions of this commission therefore upon this important question should commend themselves to you as the best possible views that could be obtained upon the subject within the State.

LAWLESSNESS.

It again becomes my painful duty to direct your attention to the lawless disposition that exists in portions of the Commonwealth, where tumult and riot at times have been so formidable, that the Executive power of the State had to be invoked to quell the disturbances. These turbulent manifestations are becoming alarmingly frequent, and to repress them some remedy must be devised. That the attitude of the Executive towards the participants therein, may not be mistaken, the following plain and easily comprehended principles are grouped together to show what will be the rule of his conduct on the occasion of every outbreak of a kindred nature. No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be permitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor.

The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted either by force or intimidation. For grievences, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to overrule its process. If citizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Executive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights or ressistance to public officers, when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority.

Again, it is evident a recurrence of these disorders cannot be prevented by the use of military force, for upon the withdrawal of the troops, the turbulent feeling still exists, and there is no security against similar and repeated outbreaks. One of the main sources of the evil has its origin in the timidity or unwillingness of the local authorities to enforce the law, and their duties should be defined anew, and penalties imposed that would compel their performance. These tumults are not resistless, and officers of spirit who know they have the whole power of the Commonwealth, if needs be, to support them, can have no reasonable doubt of their ability to repress every form of violence, and if, in the face of a local disturbance, they fail to discharge their duty, they should be made to feel the full responsibility of their neglect and cowardice.

Mobs, too, are sentient bodies. They know they cannot successfully contend with the combined power of the State, and if the energy of an officer evinces a determination to act promptly and resolutely for the preservation of order, rioters will quickly abandon their unlawful designs. Moreover, men who engage in these riots are voters, and the tenure of the offices of those in authority depend in a large measure upon the good will of these turbulent electors, and it is difficult to find an officer who will fearlessly and fully perform what he is legally required to do. He palters with his duty until the tumult assumes proportions that threaten the peace and security of the whole community, and then, unable to quell the disturbance, petitions for the aid of the military, and the State is subjected to enormous expense to subdue an insurrection that the ordinary police force of the county could have readily suppressed at its inception.

The local officers likewise allege their inability to repress this turbulent spirit, because citizens, when summoned, refuse to assist them. Citizens fear to incur the enmity of the rioters, and unless the penalties that attach to their failure to assist the officers are inflicted, it is idle to expect them to perform this ungracious, and it may be, perilous duty. Thus we have in these communities where this mob rule most prevails, an unhealthy moral public sentiment, that, in the event of a disturbance, permits the officer to neglect his duty, refuses itself to uphold the law, and when an offender is arrested, connives at the fraud that packs the jury-box with his sympathizers and friends, making a mockery of justice, and bringing the State and its authority into merited reproach. Through what agency can we prevent a return of these disorders, make the local officers and citizens more vigilant and active, and dissuade them from looking and applying to the Executive upon every occasion of an alarm or tumult are questions to which I have given patient and anxious thought, and the following plan, will, I believe, afford a practical test of the disposition and ability of a county to enforce the law and maintain order within its limits.

I recommend the enactment of a law empowering the sheriff, whenever a riot or disorder is imminent, to apply to the court of his county, and upon the sworn certificate of said sheriff that said riot or disorder is threatening, then the said court to authorize the sheriff to organize a constabulary force sufficient to quell the disturbance, and to maintain them under his direction and control until there is no longer need for their services. The force so mustered should be paid and subsisted by the county, while on duty, and armed by the State. A tumult arising, the sheriff would then have an armed, paid and subsisted force to aid him in preserving order and enforcing the process of the courts, without taking citizens suddenly from their daily vocations and perhaps involving them in injury and loss. This armed body of men would also form a nucleus around which the law-abiding citizens could rally when the disturbance assumed more dangerous proportions, and they would learn to depend upon themselves and their officers in every emergency. It is proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the community especially benefited, and the county should be made to bear these burdens, and if their officers are held to a strict accountability they will not be likely to incur the great responsibility of asking this assistance from the courts unless the gravity of the situation justifies the demand.

This special home constabulary force might also be applied for and obtained from the courts on occasions when in certain regions of the State murder and arson are rife and a spirit of lawlessness prevails that does not take the shape of organized resistance to the law.

The Attorney General should also be authorized, upon his own information, to indict any officer or citizen who failed to perform his duty, or party or parties who were engaged in riot or turbulence, and to change the venue and summon witnesses to any other county in the Commonwealth where a fair and impartial trial can be had. The large expenditures of public money almost annually incurred in the suppression of these riots, and the peace and good name of the State alike demand of the Legislature a thorough investigation of the causes of these disturbances, and their cure, if possible, by the application of some certain and, if necessary, severe remedies.

It has not escaped the observation of those whose duty it is to investigate the causes of these riots that those who become embroiled therein are often grievously wronged, and goaded to madness by what they conceive to be the injustice of the law, which seems to protect their employer and leaves them exposed to his caprice or avarice, resort to violence for redress. As the State can tolerate within its limits no authority superior to its own, and therefore can show no consideration for a combination that assumes the right to prevent men making any contract to work they please, so it cannot permit any corporation or corporations to unlawfully or oppressively use the powers conferred upon them by the State to control production and the channels of trade, so as to raise or depress the price of labor or the cost of living. If any citizen, therefore, feels that he is wronged by the improper and unlawful exercise of the powers of these corporations, and lays his grievance before the Executive, if, upon investigation, it is found to be just, and a legal remedy exists therefor, he will instruct the Attorney General to see that this remedy is speedily and surely enforced.

There is no problem of State policy, the solution of which would be fraught with more advantage to our people, than to discover some means by which the differences between labor and capital can be adjusted. This solution can only be reached by slow approaches, for the sanctities of property, corporate or otherwise, cannot be rudely invaded by any ill-advised assault upon it, any more than should an undue support be given to bodies of laboring men, who may be moved by an inconsiderate impulse, or under the direction of unprincipled leaders. This question of labor and capital has agitated the public mind for centuries, but it is none the less our duty for that reason to solve it, if we can, and especially to make some accommodation that will meet our necessities in this State. Does it not seem practicable to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three or more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the working men, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employers and employees, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged. May I not ask, in view of the immense interests involved, that you will consider the propriety of authorizing the appointment of such a court.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The pecuniary assistance extended by the State in the last two years to the National Guard and the rigid inspections made of every company in the service, has wrought a wonderful improvement in the condition of the force, and justifies the belief that no body of citizen soldiery composed of men of finer physique and more conversant with their duties and discipline will be present at the Centennial than the troops which Pennsylvania will muster there during the coming summer. Some commands are exceptionally good and have no superiors in the volunteer service of the country. At Boston, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the portion of the Pennsylvania Guard in the line of the parade elicited the warmest praise, not only from the vast concourse of people there assembled, but from the trained and experienced soldiers who reviewed the troops.

It is proper, too, that honorable mention should be made of the soldierly bearing of the troops sent to suppress the riots in the coal regions. No more unwelcome and distasteful or responsible duty could be assigned to soldiers than was this particular service. In cold and inclement weather, suddenly transferred from their comfortable homes to a wild and bleak region, where the opportunities for even shelter were meagre, and passions of the people were excited and inflamed, and life and property in peril, they performed their daily round of duty for several weeks, with a strict observance of the rights of property, and a delicate regard for the feelings of the citizens whose turbulence they were sent to suppress, and by their exemplary conduct quiet was restored without a resort to bloodshed. There is a disposition to under-estimate the services of the military, and decry all expenditure upon them as a useless outlay upon vain pomp and parade, but the maintenance of public order and the preservation of life, which were the results of the prompt, courteous and manly deportment of the soldiers sent to the coal regions, merit the thanks of the Commonwealth, and the Executive whose arm they strengthened in his attempt to uphold the law, would be ungrateful if he did not make public recognition of their valuable services.

In my annual message of 1874, I recommended the removal of the old arsenal situated on the Capitol grounds and the purchase of a new site and the erection of an arsenal thereon. The Legislature accorded with the views of this recommendation and the necessary authority was given. The new arsenal, which is in a beautiful and available location, has been completed, and is a handsome structure, admirably adapted to the uses for which it is intended, and with a capacity equal to any military necessity for which the State may require it.

INSURANCE.

The operation of the Insurance Department has entirely justified the wisdom of its establishment. It has been in existence less than three years, and during that time has rendered valuable services to the community by exposing and destroying fraudulent companies, strengthening those that were weak and systematizing the entire insurance business of the State.

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Until our insurance laws are improved and systematized, the beneficial operations of the department must be necessarily limited and circumscribed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A report of Commission entrusted with the Geological Survey of the State will be submitted to the Legislature, and I respectfully ask your thoughtful attention to the detailed statements of the progress of this important work, and the practical suggestions to insure the successful prosecution of the labors of the Survey. Investigation will discover that rigid economy has been practiced in its every department, and no attention given to any work but that which was practical and legitimate, and to the immediate publication of its results in a useful and reliable shape. Our quota of the amount appropriated by Congress, to make a trigonometrical survey of the several States, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey, is insufficient to make that of this State complete, and the recommendation of the report of the State Commission, that four thousand dollars be appropriated to supplement the work of the United States Coast Survey, is worthy of your serious attention. This course has been adopted by other States with satisfactory results.

The propriety of having a full representation of our mineral resource at the Centennial, need only be suggested to impress you with its importance, and the plan proposed by the Comission to make a proper and creditable display, will, I feel assured, meet with your favor and support.

FISH.

It is to be regretted that the labors of the Fish Commissioners, have been, in some respects, almost fruitless, because the Legislature has left them to their unaided exertions to procure protection to the fish, while the various processes for supplying our rivers are on trial. If authority is not given to the comissioners to control the streams while their experiments are in progress, it is manifestly unwise to continue the work, however important or promising of great results it might be.

It is too late to discuss the practicability of restocking rivers with fish, for that question has been absolved from doubt and its feasibility demonstrated in other States and countries where streams have been filled with abundant supplies of choice fish of various kinds. Are we not then indifferent to an unfailing source of cheap food when we neglect the manifold opportunities for fish culture in this State, and is it not proper that we should make some efficient and systematic effort in this direction, or else forego all spasmodic endeavors that are practically useless and afford us no enlightenment upon this important subject. I trust, however, that past legislation in this behalf will be supplemented with what ever is necessary to make a sufficient test of fish culture in Pennsylvania.

I transmit herewith a communication, received through the State Department at Washington, from the British Minister, wherein he states "that regulations have been adopted in Canada to protect and promote the increases of fish frequenting in common the frontier waters of this country and the Dominion, and suggests the importance of kindred legislation on the subject on the part of the State of Pennsylvania," to which I ask your attention.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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Observation shows that the investigations of the Board have been productive of great good in securing for many unfortunates more considerable treatment and the correction of some flagrant abuses that existed in our jails and almhouses. The public spirit and humanity of the gentlemen of the Board, and their benevolent and disinterested labors, entitle them to the gratitude of our people, and should command for their suggestions your respectful consideration.

VAGRANCY.

The public mind is becoming seriously alarmed about the prevalence of vagrancy, and some measures should be taken to regutate and restrain this propensity to live by begging and in idleness. There are thousands of vagrants soliciting alms from day to day, who are unwilling to labor, and are undeserving of sympathy, and whom it is a mistaken and misplaced charity to aid. The man whose suffering is real and is driven to common beggary to supply his wants, will not recoil from any proposition to work and earn his bread however humble and arduous the work to be performed.

Would it not be well, therefore, to establish a registry to which all these vagrants or tramps should be made to resort, and where a record of their names, places of residence and appearance could be made, and where upon application, if they were in absolute want, they could be assigned to some work upon the streets or roads, or some other necessary employment, in compensation for the asistance they might receive. A failure to report to this registry and an application to a residence for alms, should subject the applicant to an imprisonment. Some restriction of this kind must be imposed upon this beggar class, not only to abate what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance, but to distinguish between the deserving and undeserving poor, and as recent events have shown, for the protection of life and property.

PRISONS.

He recommends that some provision be made for the excess of persons in the Eastern Penitentiary.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The publication of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, authorized by act of May 13th, 1874, has been carried forward to the completion of two volumes.

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The series can probably be restricted to six volumes.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Governor recommends the passage of a law to conform to the provisions of the new Constitution requiring that, in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand population the officers shall be paid by salary; but also says that it should be remembered that these offices are trusts of great responsibility, and that the salaries should be commensurate with the duties and accountability of the incumbent.

POLL TAX.

* * * * * *

I renew therefore my suggestion of last year, that all the laws imposing taxes on trades, occupations and professions be repealed, and that a uniform poll tax be imposed, and that this tax be made so reasonable that its payment will be within the ability of every man in the State.

BOUNADRY LINES.

He recommends that authority be given to appoint commissioners to act in conjunction with those of New York State, to restore the several monuments which marked the boundary line of the two States.

FORBID A WAVER OF EXEMPTION.

* * * * * *

I beg leaf to renew, also, the several recommendations in my previous messages, in relation to the preventation of the willful and wanton destruction of our forests; the importance of a modification of the exemption law, so as to forbid a waiver of the exemption by the creditor; the manifest benefit of adopting some measures that will aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river; and the necessity of giving adequate power of investigation to the Bureau of Statistics, and opening every avenue of intelligence to its officers, so that the information which the Bureau is expected to supply to the public, may be reliable and of value.

He paid a just and deserving tribute to the memory of George W. Woodward, Horace Binney and Samuel E. Dennick.

CONCLUSION.

With the year upon which we have just entered the Republic has a century wherein her foundations have been more solidly and securely laid, and which has been crowded with the evidences of her progress in science and the useful arts, filled with the proofs of her increased enlightenment, benevolence and humanity, and marked by many and durable proofs of her statesmanship and genius.

It is fitting, then, that our people should celebrate the centennial of the nation's birth, and testify their gratitude for the benefits we have received. With our growth in wealth and population, however, we should remember increased responsibilities have come, and that we can best show our appreciation of our institutions and their privileges by consecrating ourselves to the work of redeeming them from the ills that beset them, and keeping them intact and pure for those who are to follow us.

The destiny of our great State may depend upon the direction we may give legislation at this session of the Assembly. Let us so strive, then, to shape our counsels that the verdict of posterity will be, that we acted with a view to the prosperity of the people, and the honor and fair fame of the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1876.

Miscellaneous.

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IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

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OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

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N. B Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made; Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-3m

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SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

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Manufacturer and dealer in

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SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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IT PAYS the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

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The paraphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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A $10 Tinted Engraving, size 22x28.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of reliable Homœpathic Medicines, and books on Domestic Practice. Goods sent to all parts of the country, by mail or express.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue and price current. Address as above. vol7n50-3m

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Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

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and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

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CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

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SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
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Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

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NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 2[illegible] p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		6.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		9.00 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" " Renovo		11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.30 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		2.20 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.30 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.15 p m
" " " Philadelphia		4.20 p. m
" " " New York		7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " " Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		10 25 a m
" " " Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" " " Philade phia		6.20 p
" " " New York		9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" " *Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" " Renovo		8.35 p.
" " Lock Haven		9.45 p.
" " Williamsp't		10.55 p. m
" arr. at Harrisburg		2.30 a. m
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " Phila		7.00 a. m
" " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 22
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 35	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 35 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 19 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

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144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

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N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

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SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

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JAMES H. RANKIN, Agent,
7-45 HUMES NEW BLOCK.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

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A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HOUGHTON, MICH., DEC. 26, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.

In my last letter a few months ago, I promised to give you a description of this country, and its interests and although hardly feeling competent to do so, yet will give your readers the benefit of what I have learned.

The greatest interest of Lake Superior is copper, but silver, iron and stone are only minor interests by being under the shadow of this great resource. As a copper producing country, Lake Superior is probably the greatest in the world, and has gained this reputation in, as yet, a partially developed condition. The shipment of copper from this port, during the last season, which is from April to November, amounted to 11,995 tons, 989 lbs. of refined copper, and 506 tons, 86 lbs. of mineral, which is only an average production. Our great bonanza is the Calumet and Hecla, which has produced of the above amount, 10,348 tons, 1022 pounds. The other important mining companies, in the order of their productions, are the Quincy, about 20,000 tons; Osceola, 500 tons; Franklin and Penabic, 500 tons; Allonez, 450 tons; Atlantic, 120 tons; besides many smaller mines worked on tribute, and scores of mines now standing idle from various causes. Locations which are now deserted and going to ruin, will, no doubt, some day be the scene of activity and industry, and our annual product be increased by thousands of tons. Under the present facilities for mining, the majority of shafts cannot produce copper under a less expense than 18 cents per pound, and the poorer ones at less than twenty. Consequenty, with copper selling at twenty-two cents in Boston, the less productive ones must lay idle until such improvements are made as will lower the cost of production, or copper shall raise in value sufficiently to give a working margin or profit. Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand why the Upper Peninsula is intensely protective in its views on the tarrif question. Protection is the vitality of our interests, and so clearly demonstrated that none are so stupid they cannot see the point. Undoubtedly many mines now idle, can, by further development, be made profitable, but unfortunately, the purses of the stockholders are not deep, and "hope long deferred, maketh the heart sick." If any of your readers have an itching to own copper stocks, my advice is to buy that which has proven itself of value and beyond the poverty of annual assessments. Better pay $163 for Calumet and Hecla, which at par is $1 00, and receive 20 or 25 per cent. divided each year; or Quincy at $40, and receive 8 per cent. divided, than buy stock at 50 cents and pay an assessment of $2 00. But with a view to almost certain rise and future value, I can recommend any of the working mines herein mentioned.

The iron interests are, at present, under a cloud, owing to the depression that industry has felt for the past two years, the reverse just coming at the time when a brisk demand was needed to place on a sound footing the ventures just initiated. It is only a question of time, when blast furnaces and rolling mills shall be put in operation at every point of the Lake, and railroad communication in the iron district, and the slate from Huron Bay and brown stone from Maquette have already gained a wide reputation.

The silver interest, which will, no doubt, form an important industry in the Upper Peninsula, is yet hardly developed, but the prospects are sufficiently promising to attract the attention of capitalists, and some very fine specimens have been produced from the Ontonagon mining district, and, no doubt, this will yet promise to be one of the greatest silver fields known.

We have had a very mild winter, so far, having enjoyed nothing colder than 8 below, so far, and had two thaws since winter set in. Portage Lake has been a public highway for foot and horse for about three weeks, and the "merry, merry bells" have jingled to the delight of the belles, for about the same length time. Santa Claus, with furs and frosty beard, is very appropriately represented for this climate, and we have the satisfaction of having winter when it is winter—40 below for instance—but we can't say so much for summer; but at all events, the cold dry air and young avalanches of snow, do not bring disease and pestilance in their train, as twenty pounds added to the avoirdupois of the writer, and the same experience to all new comers, and the poverty of our physicians can testify.

The vegetable product of this country is principally babies, as far as I can learn, and the crop is remarkably abundant. If I should ever go into the business and did not produce at least a dozen, I should feel that I was a disgrace to the land of my birth. Yet there are many farmers back from the shore, who raise potatoes that would make an Irishman think of Heaven, and other root crops, and they say they are getting rich. They have a good market, and appreciative and cash paying customers.

Lumber is so plenty we hardly look upon it as a blessing. Thousands of miles, in the Upper Peninsula, are still in their primeval grandeur, inhabited by the "noble red man." That *noble*, is the greatest outrage on truth that the red man ever perpetrated, and wild beasts, and the woodman's axe, will do a great deal of ringing before the problem of what we shall do for fuel when the forest is gone, will trouble us.

Our industries will be fully represented at Philadelphia next year, and if any of your readers are interested in seeing specimens of Lake Superior's wealth, they will find there a liberal display, and, if fortune favors, a specimen in bursted garments—my landlady's least profitable boarder.

XERXES.

DICKENSON COUNTY, KAN., Jan. 3, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—As many letters of inquiry as to the resources of our State and county have been written to me, thought I would reply through the columns of your very interesting paper. Have been a constant reader of the REPUBLICAN from its earliest infancy. Should you deem this scrawl worthy of insertion in your paper, put it in. The general inquiry is as to climate, soil, capacity, etc.

First—I would state that I find the climate of Kansas very healthy. Came here with liver complaint and shaking with ague, but am now enjoying the best of health; in fact never was so healthy in my life. When I state we have nine months of cool, dry spring, summer and fall weather, it is hardly necessary to say that our climate is healthy.

Second—Soil on my land is limestone and sand while the bottom includes clay, sand, limestone, etc., and is capable of producing almost everything that will grow out of the earth.

Our principle produce is fall wheat, corn and rye, with spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, and fruit of the very best quality.

WHITE WHEAT.

In 1874 we harvested in Dickenson county 15,020 acres. Average, 19 bushels per acre, making our estimate yield 285,380 bushels. This was the year of the drouth, grasshoppers, etc., while this year we harvested 31,240 acres, at an estimate of about 21 bushels to the acre, making 656,040 bushels. Of spring wheat, about 6,000 bushels. Mr. T. C. Henry, our big wheat farmer, alone harvested 26,800 bushels from 1,200 acres, an average of 23½ bushels per acre. Sold his wheat at $1.05½ per bushel. Cost of breaking, seeding and reed, about $5 per acre, to which add $4 for harvesting, threshing and delivering at elevator, we have a crop at $9 per acre, cost, which would sell at $20 per acre. This includes all expenses, from time of breaking the virgin soil till shipment of crop, leaving clear profit $11 per acre. Mr. Henry claims a net profit of $18,914 from his 1,200 acres. Farmers of Centre I think that fully demonstrates that we have a wheat producing soil.

I do not doubt many of you will say in your heart, "Oh! that Mr. Henry is a rich man, and we poor men cannot compete with him in wheat raising." True, you may not be able to raise that amount or realize the same profit, but if you come here and go to work in real earnest, I think you can make it come out all O. K. My own crop of wheat averaged 23½, while some of the very best produced 38 bushels to the acre. One of my neighbors had 48 bushels on a small field of bottom land. Rye will produce about the same as wheat. Corn 40 to 60, shelled. Irish potatoes, 50, 150 and 200 bushels to the acre. I am pretty certain that in this country there are three acres of fall wheat sown this year to where there was only one last. From this you may form your own opinion of what the Dickinson Co. wheat crop will be in '76, if the year proves a favorable one. There was broken, in this country, and sown to fall wheat about 80,000 acres of new land. Now if Centre county could boast of that amount of new land coming under cultivation within the last year, would you not feel proud to boast of it? Perhaps the 80,000 acres was not quite all sown in fall wheat but the greater part of it was. Mr Henry alone has 2,700 in fall wheat, while there are plenty of fields of 100, 200 and 300 acres. As a general thing, crops do not look so well as last year at this time, but are doing well.

In our county there are four pretty good sized towns of which Abilane is the chief. There are in Abilane, half dozen dry goods stores, with three good hardware stores, and three groceries, two first-class drug stores, one boot and shoe store, three meat shops and two grain elevators, and at the present time, the P. of H. are agitating the question of building another elevator at once. There has been built this last summer on Cedar and Railroad streets a block 80x74 feet, at a cost of about $60,000. Also a railroad eating house, 142x52, two stories high, cost about $25,000; also furniture to the amount of $15,000 has been put in it. All trains stop here now for meals.

One good flouring-mill two miles south-east of the town. Have also a flouring mill at Solona City, one on Turkey Creek and a first-class one at Enterprise. At the Enterprise mill for the past few months they have turned out one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. There is also established at Enterprise a woolen mill, 80x40, three stories high.

In conclusion I would say we are having beautiful weather for this time of year. Some of the farmers have put in wheat and rye during the holidays, and look most any way, you will see them plowing and preparing the ground for spring wheat, which is very often sown in this country in March. But I must close for fear my communication will prove too long for insertion in your columns. Very respectfully,

CENTRE COUNTY BOY.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1876.

1875.—1876.

We gave a loud good-bye to the departing year, and we welcomed his successor more heartily than ever. The centre of attraction in this city was at Independence Hall—the cradle of liberty. Over the doorway through which Washington, Hancock and the Sires so often passed, was a gigantic oval banner, on which was a beautiful portrait of Washington in the act of being crowned with a wreath of evergreens by the Goddess of Liberty; stretching along on either side of this portrait, the entire length of the Hall, were festoons of red, white and blue, and at each loop was placed a smaller circular banner on which was the coat of arms of twelve of the original States—six on each side of the portrait of Washington—while directly beneath it was the coat of arms of Pennsylvania. In the cupola on Independence Hall, was a calcium light, and upon the opposite side of Chestnut street were two calcium lights, diverging a little to the right and left of the one over the Hall, so arranged that the marble statue of Washington became focus for these three lights, illuminating it with a halo of glory, grand, sublime and impressive in the highest degree.

Just as the big clock over Independence Hall was upon the verge of striking the hour of midnight, the Mayor of the city run up an immense flag, a fac simile of the one hoisted by Washington, January, 1, 1776, at Cambridge. As the ensign reached the top of the flag staff, the clock struck twelve, and 10,000 Americans gave cheer upon cheer, as Americans only can cheer; the bands struck up "The Star Spangled banner;" rockets burst high in air, soldiers began saluting the New Year, firing by file, until 3,000 rounds were fired; all over the city bells were rung, and 20,000 steam whistles screeched shrill sounds of joy at the dawning of the Centennial year. Christ church, St. Peter's and St. Stephen's bells chimed their most joyous notes, and above all, the mighty bell in the cupola of Independence Hall rung clear and loud its "glad tidings of great joy," that amidst peace and prosperity the nation passed the epoch of its first 100 years, and happy is our past history; happy in our present prosperity; happy in our hopes for the future, and happy in our common confidence in Divine protection began the second century of our national existence.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The State of Indiana having contributed to the Centennial the sum of $119 00 and a secretary, in the person of a gentleman dubbed "Professor Campbell," at a salary of $6,000 per annum, which the Centennial Commission uncomplainingly pays, a delegation of one hundred prominent men from that State will reach here on the 15th of this month, for the purpose of personally ascertaining whether the contribution of Indiana has been judiciously expended.

A pop corn man has paid $3,000 for the exclusive privilege of selling popcorn at the Exhibition. I would rather pay $5,000 for the right to sell "hot corn."

The art gallery, machinery hall and Horticultural Hall, are all completed and ready to receive exhibits.

It is estimated that over 280 different styles of bustles, 130 of pads, 50 of glove fitting corsets, 120 of chemiloones, and 90 of feminine pantalette, will be placed on exhibition in the women's pavilion. Considering that Director General Goshorn, is a batchelor, the propriety of his determining which is the most meritorious of this class of exhibits, may well be questioned by the married ladies of the "Women's Centennial Committee." I am afraid that if Goshorn insists on judging of the respective merits of so many pads and pantalettes, he will, during the remainder of his life, be surnamed Goose-horn. That which most troubles Goshorn, are the "glove-fitting corsets;" to properly test which is the most glove fitting, he says, will require 50 subjects of different dimensions on which to fit them, or one subject of 50 dimensions; shall they, he asks, be models or marble, wood or human flesh. This is the problem the Director General cannot solve. I suggest that he turn it over to the Lock Haven "Republican" or Bellefonte "Watchman," if, for no other reason, than to divert their attention from striped stockings to a subject of greater magnitude and more elevated attainments.

MISCELANEOUS.

We had 699 fires in this city during 1875, involving a loss of $1,279,821 12, the insurance upon which was $6,252,240.20.

The net amount of revenue derived by the State from Philadelphia during 1875, was $1,279,509.98.

During 1885, the deaths in this city amounted to 18,909, of which number 9,715 were males and 9,194 females; 8,689 were adults, and 10,220 were minors.

Thirteen women and three men died last week whose ages ranged from 80 to 98 years.

Our jurymen are human, and so when on Friday afternoon a jury sitting upon a murder case, were taken to their room to be locked up until Monday, they modestly asked for two packs of cards to while away Saturday and Sunday, it was more than liberal in the Judge to grant their request. Imagine the surprise of that jury, when, an hour later, they were brought into court and the cards taken away from them, on the grounds that the case under consideration was too grave to admit of such levity. If I were a member of Legislature, I would pass a law requiring that, where jurymen are locked up over night, the judge and counsel in the case should also be placed in confinement. By this arrangement, a case occupying a fortnight might be put through in a couple of days.

Under the new Constitution of this State, our members of City Council are elected in February, but do not take their seat until the following January. On the 18th day of March, last, a caucus was held by the Republican members and Mr. Henszey was renominated. As Mr. Henszey and his committeemen increased the debt of the city about six million dollars during 1875, and made up their minds to spend twenty-six million dollars during 1876, the taxpayers took alarm, the presses of our city took up the fight in dead earnest, and at the organization of council, January 3d, Mr. Henszey, the caucus candidate for president had 28 votes, and Mr. Caven, Independent Republican, and an honest man, received 32 votes, 13 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

The Mayor of the city, who aspires to be governor of the State, was Henszey's right hand man in the contest, and the defeat of the ring, that has so long robbed us of millions annually, is the death knell of Mayor Stokeley's political aspirations. It looks as though, by this revolution so unexpected to the plunderers, at least $10,000,000 will be saved to the taxpayers in a single twelve month, and for which, there is no disguising the fact that, the result is largely due to Colonel McClure, who so masterly led in the movement on the part of the newspaper press against the band of councilmanic thieves, whose stealings foot up many millions each year. Of the 15 Democratic councilmen, all but two voted for Mr. Caven, decent Republican; one of these two was "Bill" McMullin, of the Fourth Ward, who has since been renominated by the roosters of his party, only to be defeated by an united effort of all decent men in his ward to elect a respectable citizen.

During the last two weeks a man named Fletcher, has been on trial for the murder of Geo. Hanley. The murderer had a grudge against the latter for two years, and has threatened a hundred times to kill him. One day, last fall, they met, and Fletcher "made it all up" with Hanley, and parted from him him regretting their past quarrels, and vowing warm friendship for the future. That night Fletcher called on Hanley and asked him to take a walk with him; locking arms they started down the street, and when but twenty paces away, Fletcher drew a revolver and shot Hanley through the heart, killing him instantly. It is in evidence that Fletcher was perfectly sober on the night he shot Hanley. It is, strange to say, in evidence by the defence, that Fletcher took thirty-nine drinks of whiskey durthe day and was beastly drunk, and according to Philadelphia law, a drunken man cannot commit murder.

Moody and Sankey are expected to close their religious labors here next week. It is wonderful how the interest has been maintained throughout. I was down one evening during the week, and as I looked at the congregation, numbering 10,000 persons, and heard them all unite in singing praise to the Almighty God, and witnessed the entire absence of all sensationalism, I could not but think it was God's work, and that Moody and Sankey were but the servants of the Master to do his pleasure.

J. W. F.

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professionable men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties, he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgements and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican.*

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son, and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. eow.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT REPUTATION

which VEGETINE has attained in all parts of the country as a

GREAT & GOOD MEDICINE

and the large number of testimonials which are continually received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer, it has no equal.

VEGETINE is not prepared for a fancy drink made of poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from diseases that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse and purify such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, that you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS—

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and I think that, for Scrofulous or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, February 16, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR: About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared; and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State street, Boston.

GIVES HEALTH, APPETITE AND STRENGTH.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, appetite and strength

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 bears Building, Boston, Mass.

GAINED FIFTEEN LBS. OF FLESH.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1873.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE; and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

v8n2-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF VINCENT STEVENS.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILSON,
v8n1-3t* Executor.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have applications for license in the Prothonotary's office:

Philip Gates, Furguson township.

AARON WILLIAMS,
v8n1-3t Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF John Hasson, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Hasson, deceased, of Harris township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM P. HANSON,
WILSON V. LEECH,
Executors.

Boalsburg, January 12, 1876. v8n2-6t*

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, JAN. 10, 1876.

Trade moves sluggishly, although some of our business men claim to be doing a profitable business.

WHEAT.—The wheat market is very tame and the tendency is downward in prices. The mills claim to be stocked and for shipping is limited to some local trade at reduced prices. The trade of the Eastern cities is confined to their local millers there being no export in demand. If the last crop keeps going forward as it has been, and the winter continues mild on the growing crops, prices will not advance. It is important that farmers clean their wheat thoroughly, as buyers are always more particular on a declining market than they are when the prices are advancing.

CORN.—There is very little doing in corn. Farmers have not began to shell and there is no demand for cob.

OATS.—There is very few oats offered and very few wanted; no change in price.

CLOVER SEED.—The demand for seed has fallen off, and buyers are easy about taking it at current prices.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@45
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	19 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	7 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	16
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	12½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	50
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100
Lemons per doz	100

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10th, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	111	112½
" 5-20's, c. '62, M. and N	14½	
" " " '64, " "	14¾	
" " " '65, " "	16¾	16¾
" " " '65, J. and J	17½	17¾
" " " '67, " "	19¾	20
" " " 68, " "	20¾	21
" 10-40, coupon	18¾	18½
" Pacific 6's cy	22½	23
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16¾	17
" " c. 1881	16¾	17
Gold	13	13¼
Silver	17	19
Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾
Reading	42⅜	42¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20½	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50¾
" Valley, Ex. Div.	62¾	62½
United R. R. of N. J.	135	135½
Oil Creek	11½	12
Northern Central	36½	37
Central Transportation	5¾	6½
Nesquehoning	55½	56
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '82	105¼	106

Wanted--Situations.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding four lines, will be inserted until March FREE. All persons out of employment are invited to give it a trial.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ROOFER and Tinner desires a situation. Can give the best of references. Will go anywhere. Address TINNER, this office.

SADDLER—R. H. CROSSWHAIT WOULD like to work at his trade, or will do any other kind of work offered. Residence—Bush's Row, near car works.

TEAMSTER—GEORGE WALKER DESIRES a situation as teamster, or will do any other kind of honest work.

MOULDER AND BAKER—SAMUEL RINE desires work at his trades, or will do any other jobs that may be offered, at short notice.

LABORER—SIMEON HAUPT WILL work at any kind of labor.

CABINET-MAKER—JAMES N. SHOPE will do carpenter work, turning or cabinet work.

WOOD CHOPPER OR RAIL-FENCE Maker—Martimon Holobaugh will chop wood, make rail-fence, or do labor of any kind.

TEAMSTER OR LABORER—ISRAEL FREES, Coleville, near Bellefonte, will do any kind of work, or drive team at short notice.

LABORER—JOHN HACKENBURY, Residence, Bush's Row, will do any kind of work at short notice.

LABORER—JOHN WIAN WILL DO ANY kind of labor by the day or week.

LABORER—A. B. STEEL WILL DO ANY kind of labor.

WOOD-CHOPPER—SAMUEL GEORGE GUINES would like to work at chopping wood.

TEAMSTER—JACK JOHNSON DESIRES work as teamster.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1876, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, being the 24th day of Jan., 1876, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognisances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1876, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

2-4t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—The auditor appointed to report upon the propriety of satisfying a certain mortgage given by T. M. Hall to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to secure the payment of certain moneys belonging to the heirs of James Foster, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Friday, January 21st, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Bellefonte.

J. L. SPANGLER,
v8n1-3t Auditor.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Dec. 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$360,203 44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	10,038 46
" " other National Banks	1,492 52
" " State Banks and Bankers	13,486 54
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,926 90
Current Expense & Taxes paid	5,879 98
Premiums paid	33 22
Checks and other Cash Items	7,785 12
Bills of other National Banks	459 00
Fractional Currency(includ'g nickels)	1,155 75
Legal Tender Notes	22,316 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treas. other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,600
	$582,961 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	48,000 00
Other undivided profits	15,014 38
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	88,658 30
Time Certificates of Deposit	231,906 72
Due to other National Banks	10,370 70
" State Banks and Bankers	1,111 83
	$582,961 93

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
County of Centre }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 3rd day of January, 1876.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P.

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,

1-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the following law, so far as it relates to the county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania. Pamphlet laws 1867, page 994, No. 921 :

"An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries public in the Counties of Centre and Lycoming :

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargeable and receivable by the notaries public of the counties of Lycoming and Centre shall be increased fifty per centum; *Provided*, That the increase authorized by this Act shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages."

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the H. of R.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved 10th day of April, 1867.
JNO. W. GEARY.
46-6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, for the repeal of so much of the Supplement to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Auditors for the Borough of Bellefonte, in Centre county, and for the auditing of former accounts of said borough," which provides for the publication of the Auditor's reports in the newspapers of said borough.

(Signed) JAS. H. RANKIN,
v7n50-3t Sec. Town Council.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE Orphan's Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Daniel Shusy, late of Harris township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte. D. H. HASTINGS,
v7n50-4t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. — Estate of Daniel Shank, late of Millesburg, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said estate will please present them properly for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will make payment to the undersigned at Millesburg.

ROBT. L. SHIRK,
EZEKIEL BING,
v8n1-6t Administrators.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia on the third Monday, the 17th day of January, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
v7n50-3t* Secretary.

STRAYED—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber in Half Moon township, last October, a pale red Heifer, with white back a piece off right ear, supposed to be two years' old. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying charges, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

A. J. THOMPSON.
Half Moon, Centre county, Pa. v7n50-3t*

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v8n2eow

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Where, in addition to the business so long and successfully carried on by him in the men's line, he will make to order and keep in store a large assortment of his own make of

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The prices of his Gent's Boots and Gaiters will be reduced One Dollar per pair, other goods in proportion.

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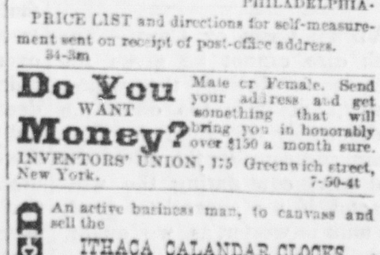

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Poetry.

My Neighbor's Baby.

Across in my neighbor's window,
With its drapings of satin and lace,
I see 'neath its flowering ringlets,
A baby's innocent face;
His feet in crimson slippers,
Are tapping the polished glass,
And the crowd in the street look upward,
And nod and smile as they pass.

Just here in my cottage window,
Catching flies in the sun,
With a patched and faded apron,
Stands my own little one;
His face is pure and handsome
As the baby's o'er the way,
And he keeps my heart from breaking
At my toiling every day.

Sometimes when the day is ended,
And I sit in the dark to rest,
With the face of my sleeping darling
Hugged close to my lonely breast;
I pray that my neighbor's baby
May not catch heaven's roses all,
But that some may crown the forehead
Of the loved one as they fall.

And when I draw the stockings
From his little weary feet,
And kiss the rosy dimples
In his limbs so round and sweet,
I think of the dainty garments
Some little children wear,
And that my God withholds them
From mine so pure and fair.

* * * * * *

May God forgive my envy—
I knew not what I said;
My heart is crushed and troubled,
My neighbor's boy is dead!
I saw the little coffin
As they carried it out to-day;
A mother's heart is breaking
In the mansion over the way.

The light is fair in my window,
The flowers bloom at the door,
My boy is chasing the sunbeams
That dance on the cottage floor.
The roses of health are blooming
On my darling's cheek, to-day
But the baby has gone from the window—
From the window over the way.

Agricultul.

Value of Improved Stock.—A writer in the New York *Times* puts the question plainly in saying that if a farmer keeps thirty cows that average $30 a year each, for milk, and he can increase the average to $40 a year by the use of a thorough-bred bull, of a good milking breed, he can afford to pay a good round sum for a bull. And yet better results than this have been accomplished. He is raising cattle for beef, and he can add 200 pounds to the carcass of each by the time it is ready for the butcher, by the use of a short-horn bull. It will certainly be profitable to pay a good price for such a bull. And yet this is the average result of using thoroughbred bulls on native cows of the country, as estimated by all the best stock breeders. And this 200 pounds is clear gain, for it is produced with no greater consumption of food. If the use of a thoroughbred ram on a flock of common ewes, will increase the weight of fleece one pound, on the average, certainly more than five in a hundred could make it pay; whether more than one in five would or not, is another question. And so with hogs. The difference between the Woods breeds off the past, and improved breeds of to-day is beyond comparison.

Winter Care of Cows.—Too much care cannot be given the milch cows during the winter months, but it is too often the case that they are slighted. Let us stop and consider the value of a good milch cow during the winter, and if we appreciate good, rich milk in winter, as we ought, we will soon come to the conclusion that she is of great value. The cow should be well supplied with slop from the kitchen, mixed in with bran or meal, and have plenty of hay to eat, and a good, dry bed to lie on, both for the convenience of the milker and for the comfort of the cow. Do not keep a cow in a cold stable; see that she is comfortable. And, besides this, one thing more is very essential, and that is, to card the animal at least once a day during the winter. By so doing they will be kept free from lice. If any are so unfortunate as to have their cattle infested with them, a good receipt is:

Take corrosive sublimate, two drachms; rub down in two ounces of spirits of wine, and add a pint of water.

This is strong enough to kill the vermin, but cannot possibly injure the beast.

Turkey Raising.—Farmers who live in sparsely-settled districts, abounding in large, dry pastures can afford to give the time of a faithful and intelligent lad the whole summer through, to be devoted exclusively to rearing turkeys. The young broods must be watched as constantly as ever a shepherd watches sheep in a region infested by wolves. Every night, or during the day, on the approach of rain, they must be driven to a roomy shed with a tight roof. The mother-birds and the young can soon be trained to being driven as easily as cows are driven to pasture. Give good forage ground, and keep out of rain and dew, and success is almost certain.

Tender-footed Horses.—An old man who had much experience in handling and dealing in horses for more than half a century, said to me recently that he had never known a horse to get tender-footed that was kept loose in a shed and yard, or in a boxed stall; that turning around and treading with their forward feet in the manure kept them constantly soft and moist. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to me. I have no box stalls, but I used shavings for bedding, and every morning I moved the wet shavings under the horse's forward feet, and then the last thing at night covered these with dry shavings for him to lie on. He also remarked that he never knew a flat-footed horse but that was a good worker.—[Cor. Live Stock Journal.

Solodified Milk.—A sample of condensed milk, weighing about 1 cwt., has been exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, London, and an interesting experiment made thereon. This mammoth piece of solidified fluid was prepared by Hooker's process. It had been exposed to the action of the air for four years and three months, yet its quality was still so excellent that, in a few minutes it was turned, by churning, into good fresh butter. The trial was only one of a series made at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, and elsewhere. In each case the same satisfactory rules were obtained.

The farmers along the Columbia railroad are having their cattle stolen by droves. The other night Isaac Elby turned out all of his live stock, and in the morning it was found that eleven of the finest, weighing each from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds had been stolen, and no traces of the direction in which they were taken left behind. Since that time no tidings of the missing stock have been heard. The entire affair is surrounded with circumstances of such a mysterious character that the people in that section are exercising more than ordinary care in keeping their live stock in places of safety.

—They were standing in front of her gate, having just returned from a dance. His right arm was occupied in holding her up, while his shoulder furnished a resting place for her little head. And they were watching the bright and glorious moon. It was the same old moon which had looked down on so many similar scenes, but somehow it had a different appearance to-night. It influenced the young man to such a degree that he said: "With what refulgence does bright Luna shed her rays upon all inanimate creation, weaving weird, fantstic shadows among the leafless trees, and spreading a silver glory over all. Do you observe the magnificent effect, Mamie?" "Yes, indeed, Henry," she returned; "and did you see that Jen Clemens at the dance? She had on last winter's dress, made over; and she's worn that blue waist ever since I can remember. I never saw such a looking thing." Henry gasped.—[Rockland Courier.

A certain colored deacon, on occasions of missionary collections, was wont to shut his eyes and sing, "Fly a broad, thou mighty Gospel," with such earnestness and unction that he would quite forget to see the plate bearer. "Oh, yes!" said a plate bearer, "but just you give something to make it fly."

"Mamie," said a mother to a little six-year-old, "If I was a little girl like you, I wold pick up all those chips." "Ain't you glad you are not a little girl," said she.

At one of the colored A. M. E. churches in Columbus, Ga., the other night, a woman screamed, "Glory! I'se just like soda! I'se b'ilin over."

"I stand upon the soil of freedom!" cried a stump orator. "No exclaimed his shoemaker," you stand in a pair of boots that have never been paid for."

A Detroit woman could think of but twenty-nine different ingrdients to put into a mince pie, and she wept at the idea of losing her powers of memory.

Why cannot a temperance man kiss a Jewess? He has sworn not to taste jew-lips.

"No, dolly," said a little girl to her china baby, as she was going out, "I tan't take 'ou down town 'id me—'ou ain't dot no 'pin-back!!"

Moral and Religious.

Hymn.

God of tenderest love and pity,
Thou whose power alone can save,
Bend thine ear to our entreaty,
Send us now the help we crave!
Blessed Jesus,
Mighty Saviour,
Thou art all the hope we have.

Round us fields are white to harvest,
Waiting but the break of dawn,
And the reapers patient labor;
Bid the night, dear Lord, begone;
Let thy Spirit,
Now descending,
Usher in a joyous morn.

Sinful souls are longing for Thee,
For Thy gentle, healing skill;
Only Thy sweet, precious presence
Aching voids like theirs can fill;
Loving Master,
Thou art able
Every wave of grief to still.

Bid the homes that bless our nation
Now Thy gospel's grace receive;
Have in Thy most holy keeping
All who on Thy name believe;
In Thy mercy,
Lord, revive us,
That we better lives may live.

Thou Thine everlasting glory
Dost to countless worlds display;
We are beings of a moment,
Fading as a leaf away;
Great Jehovah,
Strong Redeemer,
Be our comforter and stay.

All Thy slumbering saints awaken;
On the weak new strength bestow;
Grant the poor, untutored heathen
May Thy free salvation know;
Everywhere,
All foes subduing,
Lord, command Thy work to grow.
—New York Observer.

SUNDAY READING.

Lesson Third, January 16, 1876.

David and Goliath.

I Sam. XVII 38-51.

38 And Saul armed David with his armor, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a coat of mail.

39 And David girded his sword upon his armor; and he assayed to go; for he had not proved it. And David said unto Saul, I cannot go with these; for I have not proved them. And David put them off him.

40 And he took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip; and his sling was in his hand; and he drew near to Philistine.

41 And the Philistine came on and drew near unto David; and the man that bare the shield went before him.

42 And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he disdained him; for he was but a youth and ruddy, and of a fair countenance.

43 And the Philistine said unto David, Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves! And the Philistine cursed David by his gods.

44 And the Philistine said to David: Come to me, and I will give my flesh unto the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field.

45 Then said David to the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spar, and with a shield; but I come to the in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.

46 This day will deliver thee into mine hands; and I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee; and I will give the carcases of the hosts of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the earth; that all the earth may know there is a God in Israel.

47 And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not his sword and spear; for the battle is the Lord's, and he will give you into our hands.

48 And it came to pass, when the Philistine arose, and came and drew nigh to meet David, that David hasted and ran toward the army to meet the Philistine.

49 And David put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slung it, and smote the Philistine on the forehead, that the stone sunk into his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth.

50 So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Philistine and slew him; but there was no sword in the hand of david.

51 Therefore David ran and stood upon the Philistine, and took his sword, and took it out the sheath thereof and slew him, and cut off his head therewith. And when the Philistines saw their companion was dead, they fled.

Commit to memory, vs. 44, 45.

Parallel Passages.—Ecc. ix. 14, 15, 16; 1 Sam. xiv. 6.

Scripture Readings.—With v. 38, read 1 Sam. xviii. 4; with vs 39, 40, read Gen. xxxii. 10, and v. 20; with vs. 41-43, compare 1 Kings xx. 11; with v. 44, read Acts iv. 29; with vs. 45-47, compare carefully 1 Sam. ii. 1-10, and also 1 Sam. xvi. 13, with vs. 48, 49, read Ps. xliv. 6; with vs. 50, 51, Ps. xlvi. 1; xviii. 39.

Golden Text.—I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—Phil. iv. 13.

Central Truth.—Victory is from God.

Probably no chapter in the Old Testament has greater interest for children than this. It is so like the boldest romance, while true, and it appeals so much to youthful admiration of courage, wild adventure, that it is all the more important, that, with the lively memories of its picturesque details, there should be twined true and important spiritual lessons. We must go back a little.

The notice of the Philistines was begun I Sam. XIV. 52, and has been interrupted to admit of the record of Saul's rejection and the anointing of David. It is now resumed. In the absence of artillery, armies came near one another, and a plain like Elab, with moderate hills on either side, and a stream, dry in the summer, making a cutting in the middle of it in a rainy season, would be a natural battlefield. Single combat was often resorted to in the early and middle ages, (as one sees in the histories), and indeed battles were often a series of single combats. Some of the boys will remember Virgil's and Homer's accounts. The Greeks, in later times, had a special name for the space between the two armies, and the man who came out into this to challange a foe, was then, as now, called a "champion," as in the ages of chivalry. There has been, now and then, men and families of exceptional height. Chang, the Chinese giant, who was publicly exhibited, was seven feet eight inches, and in 1857, a man visited the city of Berlin, nearly as tall as the estimate of Goliath, *i. e.* nine feet nine inches, the exact hight of an Arab giant who visited Rome in the days of Claudius Cæsar, and is mentioned by Pliny. Such a man, in complete armor, would make a great impression where guns were unknown (see vs. 15-55).

That David was not recognized by Saul, will not be strange to any minister, who meets many young men, and needs a fresh introduction in unexpected meetings, after intervals of absence. The three older sons of Jesse were in the army, and David was sent with supplies to them, and so heard the giant; saw the situation; dared to face the foe; and received the rebuke of his elder brother (v. 28.) Others, however, thought better of him and reported the matter to Saul, before whom David rehearsed the deeds he had done under the impulse mentioned in 1 Sam. xvi. 13, and which prepared his own spirit for the encounter, and so for the coming to the king. Saul was persuaded to accept him, and after this long, but quite proper introduction, we come to our Lesson, which may be divided thus: The Preparation for the Fight; Before the Fight; The Issue; and the Lessons.

I. Preparation. Goliath's was all made (vs. 5-7), helmet of brass, coat of mail or metal shirt (150 pounds weight), legging of brass, a javelin, (not "target," v. 6) carried over his back, with a spear of which the iron top was seventeen weight. These articles were long preserved among the Hebrews, and we may be sure well scrutinized. A shield bearer preceded him.

David came unarmed, except that he carried his (v. 38) staff; but gave him the loan of his military dress (*i. e.*, "armor" in v. 38), and helmet, metal shirt and sword (v. 39). They were all new to David. He did not know what to do with them. He put them off. The channel of the river was before him, dry and stony. One may see the like of it in California, with its smooth, hard pebbles. With his shepherd's staff in his hand (v. 40), he ran to it, and selected the right kind of stones for the sling, put them in the "bag," in which, perhaps, he carried the presents (vs. 17, 18). He had his sling, a formidable weapon in skilled hands (Judges xx. 16; 1 Chron. xii. 2; 2 Chron. xxvi. 14). That was all.

II. Before the Fight. Both parties were confident, but on how different grounds! Goliath strutted forth, his shield-bearer in advance (v. 41), eyed with haughty scorn (v. 42) the shepherd lad, whose ruddy face betrayed his youth, and his staff looking as if he meant to beat a dog, rousing the temper of the blustering giant (v. 44), even to cursing "in the name of his Gods." (There is no real courage or manliness in cursing and swearing.

What a grandeur the spirit of God gives to David! (1 Sam. xvi. 13.) (V. 45.) "Thou comest," etc. "Thou hast defied him, it is not my quarrel only, the battle is the Lord's, He will win it; and He will bear the glory" (v. 46). "There is a God in Isreal!" This is the secret of success. And God wins His battles in His own way, so that the victory is seen to be His. David speaks prophetically, under the elevating power of the Spirit.

III. The Issue.—The huge warrior put himself in motion, a great shining mark for David's stone, meaning with a single thrust of his spear or cut of his sword to finish the fray, and make carrion (v. 45) of his contemptible foe (v. 48). But David did not give him time or opportunity. He also crossed the open space and approached the Philistine (v. 49); he fitted in his sling one of the stones, round his head it is whirled till the force is gathered and the aim is true, and then it goes crashing through visor and bone, and the giant falls, to the horror of the Philistines and amid the shouts of Isreal, in which even, let us believe Eliab must have joined (v. 52). To run to the postrate form, disengage the sword from its place, and cut off the bleeding head, (v. 51), was the work of a minute, done in full view of the flying Philistines.

IV. The Lesson.—(1) *General* in all such cases, "The battle is the Lord's." When men boast and blaspheme, they make God their enemy, and whoever may be their apparent foe, God really fights against them. But we must not hastily assume our battle to be the Lord's, nor our cause the Lord's. A man will sometimes put his demand before one, "Give to the Lord," [when really and truly his "hobby" is the only thing in question. We may be profane here. When, however, we see modesty, piety, forgetfulness of self and care for God's honor, such as David showed, we may conclude they are on the right side.

(2) All boasting is bad, and so is most of the talking of self. Forty days Goliath rnenewed his challenge. Such men never tire of "I" and "me." His voice is loudest just before the last (Prov. xviii. 12). Big boys must not be "bullies."

(3) There is armor provided for by a greater than Saul—the King of kings. See it (Eph. vi. 11-17.) He gives it freely. Christ our Champion, who vanquished our great enemy, has secured it for us (Col. ii. 5.(

(4) But how many have not proved it, and can make no use of it. And unlike David, they can find no substitute for it. There is none.

(5) Like David's sling and stone are the weapons of Sabbath-school teachers: "The word of the Lord." The apostles preached this. Their superiors—the scribes, &c., like Eliab, reproved and forbade them. But they persisted and conquered them. Let us prove these weapons. Feed on the truth. Know its value. Tell it to others.

Suggestive Topics.—The foes of Isreal; where encamped; their champion; his height; armor; challenge; effect of it; David's errand to the camp; his words; the rebuke; how reported; his preparation; objection of Saul's armor; his choice; the temper of Goliath; David's; the issue; the effect on Isreal; on the Philistines; the general lesson; the vice of boasting; the best armor; the right use of it; the secret of David's success.

Miscellaneous.

Marriage of an American Consul to a Tahitian Princess.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has the following account of the marriage of an American Consul to a Tahitian princess:

"A marriage in the very highest tier of social life has been one of the quiet sensations lately transpiring in Tahiti. On the 27th of October, Dorrence Atwater, United States Consul for the Society Islands, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to the Princess Moetia, daughter of a chiefess of royal blood. The marriage was conducted by the civil authorities, Dr. Bonner, Mayor of Papute, officiating. No cards and no cake. The Princess Moetia is a very accomplished young lady, speaking English and French as fluently as she does her native language. She is besides wealthy in her own right, being owner of the historical palm groves of Faaa and other islands. She is also the lessee of Sicily Islands, valuable for its pearl fisheries. Her mother owns half the island of Morea (the paradise of Eimed, as old navigators call it) and extensive possessions on the island of Tahiti. Moetia has three brothers, splendid specimens of South Sea chiefs—the youngest, Narii, is about nineteen years old, six feet two inches in height, and weighs two hundred pounds, and is straight as an arrow. They were educated in Europe, but, like all South Sea chiefs, they believe in native customs and habits. Their mother has equal right to rule with Queen Pomare, but has never asserted her rights. The father of the family was an English Jew named Salmon, a lawyer by profession, and a very able man. Soon after he arrived in Tahiti, he married the wealthy chiefess mentioned. As to Mrs. Atwater, her many friends will wish her much joy. She has been fortunate in securing a young, gallant and intelligent husband, and he has been equally fortunate in capturing the handsomest and wealthiest girl in the South Sea Islands.

A Sharp Darkey.

There was once a farmer on Long Island, who was about as mean as mean could be. He was rich—for mean people almost all get rich; and he scrupled at nothing that would add a dollar to his pile. Not far from him lived a shiftless sort of a negro, who loved to steal better than he did to work; and the farmer said to him once:

"Clem, I will give you thirty cents a bushel for all the potatoes you will bring me—and I don't care where you get them."

Clem jumped at the chance, but asked him where he could get them.

"I don't care where. Of course you will steal them, but that's none of my business."

The bargain was soon struck; and every night for a week Clem would drive to the farmer's house with a load of potatoes, carry them into the cellar and receive his pay for them. At length the farmer asked him where he got them.

"Stole 'em boss?" repled the darkey with a grin.

"To be sure. But where did you steal them?" asked the farmer.

"Oh, up in your side lot!" replied the negro, while a grin took entire possession of his face.

He got away in time to save his sable back; but that farmer hasn't bargained with him since to steal anything.

Not Allowed at the Party.—Yesterday, as we were passing a street beyond the Atlanta Medical College, and on which a number of negroes reside, we heard an old negro calling out to his wife:

"Manda! Is you got dem chickens corraled in de smoke-house like I told yer?"

"No! an' I like to no whar's de matter wid you, dat you's so 'tickler about dem chickens all at once!" she replied.

"Nebber you mind! I know whar's de matter, and dat's nuff till dem chickens is housed! When I hears dat dem niggers ober dar in de next yard is gwine to hab a party to-morrow night, I wants to be shure my chickens doesn't tend it, you hear me?"

The chickens were at once locked up.

"Ain't your husband a little bald?" asked one lady of another, in a store, yesterday.

"There isn't a bald hair in his head," was the reply of the wife.

Mary had a little lamb,
'Twas filled with kerosene,
Mary down the chimney blew,
And vanished from the scene.

Gone to meet her brother who sat down on a keg of powder to smoke.

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1-45

Miscellaneous

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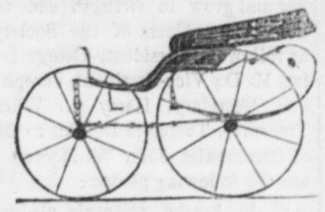

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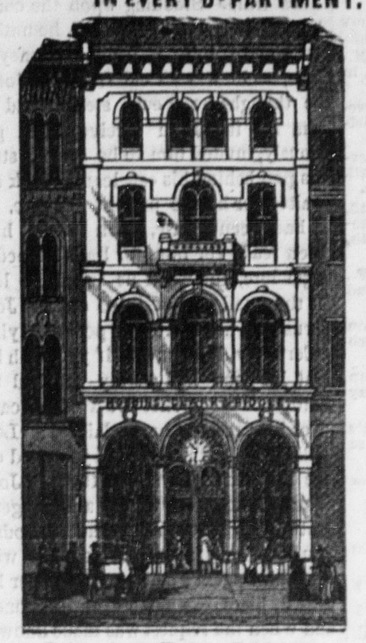

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets he second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those persons who know themselves to be in arrears to us for subscription, advertising and job work, (and certainly they cannot forget it), will do us a great favor by calling and settling, or sending us the amounts they know to be due. It is as impossible to print a paper without money as it is for a man who neglects to pay the printer, to get any glory in this world, or to go to the next one. Don't lose sight of the fact that, although the amount of your delinquency may be small, that it is the aggregation of small drops of water that makes up the mighty ocean. Drop in and aggregate us enough greenbacks to keep the thing going smoothly, and we will be able to give you a paper enough better, to make you feel a double satisfaction in having done your duty. It is very hard to edit a paper when the editor is perplexed for ways and means to raise the one thing needful. If you are too far away to drop in upon us, please send along your dues by mail. Don't forget!

——The "Watchman" apologizes for the smutty appearance of its carrier's address.

——A Mr. Spilgelmyer is said to be getting ready to open a new store at Centre Hall.

——When ten men will lay down their lives for a woman, only one will carry her a bucket of coal.

——The Evangelical church, at Millheim, is having a revival. Rev's. Price and Kline are conducting it.

——They do say that the reign of false hair is over. Our authority for this is a leading journal on fashion.

——Mr. John H. Kellar sold a house and lot at Centre Hall to Mrs. McCully, of Milroy, for fifteen hundred dollars.

——The new Sheriff has appointed his son as Deputy, and the new Treasurer has appointed his son as Deputy Treasurer.

——Rev. W. T. Wylie gave out notice last Sunday, that the services of the week of prayer would be continued through this week.

——The "Watchman" appeared last week in a dress of new type throughout, and presents a neat and tidy appearance.

——If you wish to place a woman on the very apex of the pinnacle of delight, try one of her biscuits, and then ask her if she bought it of Cox, the baker.

——Business is improving. We saw only about a hundred men watching the antics of of a bear in front of our office, last week.

——Mr. Samuel Motz sold a farm near Woodward, containing about ninety acres, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre.

——Messrs. J. W. Snock and Henry Smith have purchased the hardware store at Millheim, recently owned by Mr. Runkle.

——Did you hear that Deschner was selling coal oil at twenty cents a gallon, and head light oil at thirty cents? Strange as this may seem to you yet it is true.

——The new M. E. church, at Centre Hall, will be dedicated on Sunday, January 16th. Prominent ministers of that church are expected to be present to assist in making the exercises interesting.

——It is said that Dr. John L. Alexander, of Michigan, formerly of Millheim, this county, intends to locate at Centre Hall. He came to this conclusion since learning of the removal of Dr. Runkle.

——We are informed that there will be a shooting match at or near the Glass Works, in this town, on Saturday, January 15th, commencing promptly at one o'clock, at which time a double-barrelled rifle and shot-gun, worth twenty-five dollars, will be given as a prize to the best shot. Also, a breech-loading rifle, worth thirty dollars, shoats, pigs, turkeys, chickens, and other valuable prizes. All crack shots in the country, from centre to circumference, are invited to be present and participate.

——A Bellefonte man wanting three dollars for a few hours last Saturday, and having left his pocket-book at home, some distance away, he thought he would see if he could not borrow the little trifle. Standing upon the corner by the First National Bank he noticed the sign of John I. Irwin, attorney-at-law; as he was an old friend of John's he thought he would step in and ask him for it. John received him graciously, invited him to be seated, stuck his pen behind his ear, leaned back and waited for him to present his case. If it had been a case, John would have been ready for him, for he is learned in legal lore, but when he asked the loan of the small sum of three dollars, John thrust his hand into his pocket saying, "Certainly, five hundred if you wish it." But his hand had hardly touched the bottom of his pocket ere a cloud came over his face and he exclaimed: "Lord Hill! come to think of it, I just paid out the last cent I have; but there is John Zimmerman, the sewing machine agent, just above here—he can accommodate you." Zimmerman received him with a genuine agent's smile, asking after his health, his wife's and all the little ones, and when the request was made known, readily answered, "Why, certainly old boy! I would loan you five hundred dollars. But let me see, come to think, my bank account took all my funds this morning; but I will tell you what I will do: I will loan you that improved Davis sewing machine, with self-propelling ballance wheel, automatic lubricator, with triple lock-stick and thread—" But here the thread of the conversation was cut short by the door opening and our perplexed friend journeyed down town and stopped at Cruse's tobacco and cigar manufactory. "Three dollars!" Why, of course, I would lend you ten times that amount, but I have just sent the last of my money this morning to pay for a case of leaf and that has emptied the till; but here is a nice box of cigars, hand-made, and a better cigar for five cents cannot be found in this town. Now—" But our friend was on his way to the "Watchman" office. Meek was in the sanctum, shearing his editorials. "Lend you three dollars? Nothing would give me more genuine pleasure. Why, I would lend you five hundred dollars, but we are putting a new dress on our paper, and I had to pay out six hundred dollars last night for a bill of type which just cleaned me completely out; but if you want a note endorsed I will accommodate you, or there is a bound copy of the "Watchman"—" Meek sat in his sanctum and our friend was making long strides for the Arcade. On the way he met Zimmerman again, who has an office there, where he deals in corner lots as well as sewing machines and farming implements; few know it however, and we give him the benefit of this advertisement free gratis and for nothing. "Hallo," says John, "what luck?" As our friend recounted his varied experience, John said, "what did you leave in such a hurry for this morning? You have had a nice time of it. I haven't it in my pocket, but if—here! here! hold on," exclaimed John, as our friend was on the point of rushing away, anticipating the tender of two or three town lots on Linn or Curtin street, or a half interest in the Bellefonte Park Association. "I haven't it in my pocket, but in two hours a man will pay it to me when I will pay it to you."

It was settled at last, and our much-abused friend passed most of the time in front of the Arcade, stamping feet, and blowing his fingers to keep them warm, grumbling at the compound interest he was paying. Just as his watch indicated that the long-looked for time had arrived, he caught a glimpse of Zimmerman shooting up the hill towards home. Mournfully he gazed after the retreating figure and then wended his way homeward, thinking that if the times were tough some folks were considerably more so. Moral: don't leave your pocket-book at home.

——Some of our exchanges are cautioning people against a trick of the tramps, which is, to go to a house and beg a coat or pair of pants, which if they receive, they go away, but soon return with a five or ten-dollar greenback, which they allege they have found in the pocket. Such honesty deserves recognition, and the victim makes the tramp a present of two or three dollars. The returned bill of course turns out to be worthless. The tramp, by his dishonest trick, has made an old pair of pants and two or three dollars (as the case may be) in good money. A sharp trick, to be sure, but no intelligent person who reads the papers will be deceived by it hereafter.

——At the fourth annual meeting of the Building and Loan Association, held January 8th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James A. Beaver; Sec., Wm. P. Duncan; Treas., J. D. Shugart; Solicitor, Edmund Blanchard; Directors, E. A. Nolen, Daniel Rhoads, James Sommerville, Adam Hoy, John P. Harris, W. W. Cowdrick. The Secretary reported the per value of stock, $48.00; gain, $37.25, present value $85.25. Number of shares Jan. 1, 1875, 1191; withdrawn, 72; present number, 1119.

——The Curtin Guards, commanded by Captain Vanvalin, had a grand military ball a short time ago, which was such a success, that they have determined to try it over again next Friday night. The object is to raise money to replenish the treasury. These entertainments are conducted with the utmost decorum and good order, and all who attended the last were highly pleased. It is expected that the ball on Friday night will be a success and an enjoyable occasion to all who attend.

——District Deputy G. C. C. Yerger installed the officers of Bellefonte Lodge No. 190, Knights of Pithias, last Friday evening. The ceremony, when well conducted, is very impressive. The lodge, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, is meeting with unparalleled success. Nineteen new members have joined during the last three months, including some of the very best citizens of our town and vicinity. The order is very powerful throughout the United States and the world, and ranks next to the Masons and Odd Fellows in power and influence. The ties which bind the brotherhood together are as strong as human ingenuity can make them, and its principles are as pure as the crystal waters which are distilled in the showers of Heaven, and founded on their book of law, which is the Bible.

——"Phillippi," the man who didn't go up in a balloon at the last fair, walked the rope for the entertainment of the people of Centre Hall on New Year's day. The *Reporter* says: "He disgusted all decent people with the vulgar capers he cut beforehand, dressed in female attire, his performance in that garb being an insult to every lady present."

He walked the rope in this place some time ago, which we witnessed, and we thought at the time, he would have displayed much better taste if he had left the female attire off altogether. He is a good rope walker, and we cannot see how that part of the performance denominated "vulgar" by the *Reporter*, and only interesting to a lot of boys two small to have better sense, and only calculated to raise a blush of shame on the face of every pure minded man and woman present, can add anything to the entertainment. Rope walking, in it itself, is a harmless enjoyment, for those that like it. As for ourselves, we believe the solid earth will answer our purpose to walk on. But if such exhibitions are given they ought not to be made absolutely immoral.

——We have frequently heard during the last few days young men connected with the Y. M. C. A., of this town, asking persons if they had seen their New Year's gift. We went up to look at their new room, which is in Humes' block over the Post-office. They showed us 43 new chairs which some of the ladies and friends of the town had presented to them. They have now a very nice and comfortable room which is open every evening for young men to frequent, and on Friday and Sunday evenings, meetings for young men are held; the Friday evening meeting commencing at seven o'clock and the Sunday evening meeting at six. On Sunday evening last there were no less than 93 present, and at the close of the meeting the president of the Association, Gen. Beaver, arose and told the audience they need not be afraid to stay away in the future for fear of there not being room, as arrangements would be effected to obtain the room adjoining ('Squire Gephart's office) by removing the partition, and thus have a room with a capacity of seating over two hundred. Such arrangements have been made. They will hold a first meeting on the Sunday afternoon of each month, at 4 o'clock, to which every one will be welcomed. The other meeting comprise men only.

——Judge Hosterman died at the residence of his son, near Centre Hall, Monday, December 27, 1875. He was, at the time of his death, 59 years, 4 months and 12 days old. He was a decendant of one of the first settlers of Pennsvalley, and although a man who had enjoyed but limited advantages for education, the opportunities to obtain which were very limited in his boyhood days, yet he has occupied many positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people of his township and the county. About twenty years ago he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and it is said, served with honor to himself and his friends. About seven years ago he was elected to the position of Associate Judge, and served for the full term of five years. About three years ago he had an attack of paralysis, since which time his health has been declining, until finally the hour of his dissolution came. His disease seemed to somewhat impair his mind, but just before death came he seemed to regain full possession of his mental faculties, and was conscious that the end had come, and he calmly bade his wife, children and friends, a last farewell, until he should meet them again beyond the shores of time. He was buried in the cemetery at Centre Hall. He had a very large connection in this county, and his funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people.

A NEW THING.—Who can say that the human heart is totally depraved and prone to evil continually, when men addicted to the use of strong drink will, of their own free will and accord, band themselves together and resolve that, as for themselves, they will live through our Centennial year clothed in the garments of sobriety. A society has been started in Bellefonte composed entirely of men who have drank spiritious liquors within the last six months; none others, by the provisions of their constitution, being allowed to join. The society now numbers about thirty, and has among its members some of the hardest drinkers in town. It has been started but little over a week, and the members are all very earnest and determined; they mean business. If they keep on gaining members, won't they make the saloon business dull in this thrifty Burg? We head a saloon keeper say last Saturday night, that he was not making enough to pay his rent, and if it kept on this way he would shut up his place. We should think it would effect business some when thirty customers, and some of them the most profitable ones in town, all stop in a day. The Centennial Temperance Society has our best wishes. May it prosper and grow in strength and usefulness. The officers of the Society are as follows: President, George L. Potter, M. D.; Vice-President, Joseph Devlin; Secretary, Harry C. Williams; Treasurer, Theodore Deschner; Master of Ceremonies, John W. Moore. They use the following pledge:

"I do hereby solemnly pledge my honor as a man, to abstain from the use of all kinds of spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, for the period of one year from the date of my joining this Centennial Temperance Club. In witness whereof, I hereby place my hand in testimony of the sincerity of my intentions."

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ESQ:

DEAR SIR:—There was a match game last Saturday afternoon, January 8th, at Coleville, near the Fair ground, between M. McMortry, William Sharp, George Sweitzer, H. Pennington, James Teller, John Thomas, George and Samuel Givens. The stakes were turkeys and chickens, and the shooting which was done "off hand" at fifty yards, was a credit to the performers. I tell you the paper was pretty badly cut up; so much so, that one of the participants demanded a new paper, saying that he had a right to as large a target to shoot at as the rest had. Almost every shot struck the paper I think. I think I never saw better shooting. The paper at times was so badly riddled that it was difficult for Foster Tate to decide who was the winner.

The party, I believe, intend to keep up these games every Saturday afternoon as long as they can attract a crowd. The next match will come of at the glass works next Saturday, where all crack shots are invited to come and take part.

——Burnside & Thomas, heretofore considered one of the most reliable business houses in this place, had their store closed by the Sheriff, last week. This is the first failure, of any importance, that has occured here for some time, and no little stir and riffle was occasioned thereby. It is said by Dame Rumor, (as yet, we have no reliable authority) that the debts of the firm are about twenty-two thousand dollars, and their assets about seven thousand. It is said, that the primary cause of the trouble dates back to the time when Mr. Burnside was burnt out, about four years ago, since which time the firm has been carrying a heavy load of debts, but they would have got along all right had it not been for the panic, which has carried down many a stronger house. That they have stood so long, is an evidence of the shrewdness and ability of Mr. Burnside, who has fought against adverse circumstances with a determination that could not have failed to bring success in better times.

NOTICE—A special meeting of the members of the Bellefonte Library Association will be held at their rooms on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1876, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the nomination of managers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the appointment of auditors to examine the report of the board of managers and its officers. The new board of managers will be elected at the annual meeting, to be held at the same place, on Saturday, the 5th day of February, at 7 o'clock P. M.

J. A. HIBLER, Sec.

——The Republican National Committee will meet to-morrow, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Republican Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, to be supported and elected by the people of these United States at the coming election this fall.

——The Y. M. C. A. at Centre Hall, met last Friday a week, and elected the following officers: President, Michael Derstine; Sec., W. A. Krise; Treas., J. Dinges; Librarian, David Boozer. The president then appointed as a committee on devotional exercises, W. A. Krise, John Boozar and Levi Murrey.

——Go to Green's for a good 5 cent cigar.

[Reported by W. R. Rearm, but condensed for publication.]

Proceedings of the Centre County Teachers's Institute, which Convened in Reynolds' Hall, Bellefonte, on Tuesday Morning, December 28th, 1875.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Prof. Beard, who, after roll call and singing "Welcome to the Morning," and "Rain upon the Roof," resumed his instructions on school management. All pupils that can read should study four or five branches. They can, for instance, studdy grammar, and at the same time, make as much progress in arithmetic, as if not studying grammar. Too many classes in mixed schools. He presented a plan for grading mixed schools; put those from 5 to 8 in the first grade; from 8 to 10 in the second; from 10 to 12 in the third; from 12 to 16 and upwards in the fourth; then divide the time for recitation, giving to the first 10 minutes, to the second 15, to the the third 20, and to the fourth 25 minutes, reducing the recitations to sixteen in number each day. Give young pupils shorter and more frequent exercises; have a programme for study as well as for recitation, also have a stated hour indicated on public programme for each class to study each branch.

Next question: Should the standard of qualifications of Teachers be raised?

A report on this subject was read by Prof. F. W. A. Shultz.

[Our reporter, expecting to have access to his manuscript, took no notes, but was afterwards disappointed in this, hence we cannot present the points made by this gentleman.]

Mr. Krise—In one respect, the standard should be raised, in another, it should not. The teacher should be able to teach thoroughly, all that he pretends to teach; be able to throw away the text books and teach without them.

Discussion closed by motion.

SHOULD MENTAL ARITHMETIC BE TAUGHT AS AN INDEPENDENT STUDY, OR IN CONNECTION WITH WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.

Mr. S. K. Emerick—I think it should be taught in connection with written arithmetic. The pupil that is used to mental arithmetic will commence at once to write out a solution in arithmetic, while one who is not accustomed to mental arithmetic, cannot do it.

Mr. Krise—We teach it separately because we have it in separate text books; we ought to have an arithmetic with the two combined.

Mr. C. C. Shultz—By giving a mental solution, they will better understand the conditions of the question. When pupils can't understand solution, I demonstrate by figures on the black board.

Discussion closed.

A drill in mental arithmetic, by Mr. Krise. A class was detailed by the superintendent, which, by request, came forward. He read the same to the members of the class, and at the same time requireing one to write the solution on the black board, and the others to give the solution orally.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Mr. Rupert, after which, singing by the Institute.

Appointment of Committees.

Committee on Receptions—Messrs. Gunsallus, Krise and Rupert.

Committee on Entertainments—Messrs. Emerick and Krise.

Committee on Nominations—Messrs. J. D. Miller, Samuel Emerick and W. F. Osman.

Committee on Elections—Messrs. J. C. Harper, D. S. Zerby and T. M. Barnhart.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Heinle, Gramly, Krise, Hastings and Miss Sophie Keller.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. C. L. Gramly, E. C. Wood and J. L. Dunlap.

Next was an exercise on reading conducted by Mr. Rupert—recitation with criticisms.

Prof. Beard then took up the subject of History. * * Learn children to tell a story well. They love stories; the child that does not love stories, is either sick or crazy. He made two divisions of history—primary and advanced history. The teacher should be a good story teller, tell stories and have the pupil reproduce them. Tell them incidents of biographical history. He recommended, for grammar schools, the topical method, giving each pupil a topic to dispose of, telling all about it. Have pupils write outlines of the topic on the board, stating in their order, dates, persons, events and places. This writing of history will be a very good composition exercise, associate historical knowledge with geographical, and geographical with historical knowledge. You cannot teach one of these well, without associating it with the other.

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD TEACHERS READ PROFESSIONALLY?

Mr. Ligget suggested very briefly, that the answer to this question would be considerably modified by circumstances.

WHAT IS YOUR METHOD OF TEACHING GRAMMER?

Mr. Lucas—* * * Teach pupils to parse as soon as possible. You cannot teach grammer without it. After you have them understand the definite article "the" then take up the noun. Have them write the common and all the proper nouns they can think of; parse the noun, giving such other definitions as may be necesary. Then go to the verb. Give such definitions as are here necessary to parse it, and so continue through each branch of the subject.

Mr. C. C. Shultz—Would teach only one or two definitions at a time. Write on the board the properties and drill them until perfectly familiar with that part of speech.

Messrs. Gramley, Rupert, Lucas, Kinse and Superintendent Meyer added brief remarks.

Mrs. Perkins asked whether they would continue to teach children by means of correcting the expressions they learned from their mothers or would afterwards introduce other methods. I teach pupils who are in the second reader but I do not *say* "grammer" to them.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Institute was entertained by a song by Mrs. Magee.

The very excellent lecture of Prof. Beard, subject, "The Secret of Success," occupied the rest of the evening. It was very interesting and suggested many hints that are of great practical value to every one in the struggle of life.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Prof. Beard—Singing—"Sweet By and by."

Prof. Shafler, of Lancaster, was introduced to the Institute.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It certainly affords me pleasure to meet the teachers of Centre County Institute, and be introduced to you, although it is not a pleasure to try to address you. As I have been traveling during the past night, and under the influence of the feasting season of Christmas, I think it will only be necessary to make my bow for the present.

TEXT BOOKS—TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THEY BE FOLLOWED?

Discussion opened by W. R. Baker, followed by Messrs. Kinse and Heinle. Both recommended following the order of the text books. The latter said we should respect our authors and teach our pupils to respect them. We cannot confine ourselves too closely to the text book.

Prof. Beard—A text book is a logical outline of a subject and not an encyclopedia. We should use the text book almost exclusively in preparing for the recitation and scarcely in the recitation at all. Master the subject. The idea of being a slave to a book is too absurd and abominable for any school. You can teach school that way, but you cannot arouse life and enthusiasm in the class.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

——List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Bellefonte postoffice, January 10, 1876:

John Allbright	Mrs Rabecca O'Neal
Mrs Elizabeth Brown	Abram Pittenger
Elias Balon	W D Ross
John E Conklin	Martin Reese
Alfred Chandler—2	Mrs Mary Smith
Wm Emerich	Mrs Jane Switzer
Miss Mary T Felty	Geo Smeltzer
Miss Martha J Flack	Ban Spangler
Nelson Flach	John C Smith
F A Foreman	Miss Mary Tayler
Wm Gross	Miss Laura M Fessler
Samuel Gettings	John Thompson
Lue Getteg	G T Wiley—2
M Hoy	Miss Emma Watson
Philip Hicks	Wm Wallace
Miss Lizzie Kelen	Brady B Wise
Ira C Knoll	"Window Glass Cutter"
Mrs Anna Lucas	John Walker
Miss Anna M Miller	Henry E Zimmerman
Mrs Dorah Mills	Mrs Elizabeth Zeller

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, P. M.

——John H. Musser, Esq., of Aaronsburg, run a splinter into one of his fingers, under the nail, and neglected to extract it. The consequence was, it festered and broke out at the first joint and involved the whole arm in inflammation. It is thought he will lose the use of part of his hand.

——We are always glad to receive from farmers any items in regard to their business—anything relating to crops, large hogs or cattle, sheep or poultry, improvement of stock in the dairy, or, in fact, anything that would be likely to be of interest.

NOTICE:—The regular monthly meeting of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held on Saturday, January 15, 1876, at the usual place and hour. By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 30, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father in Harris township, by the Rev. William H. Grob, Mr. Peter Weaver, of Boalsburg, and Miss Mary Roop, of Harris township, this county.

At the Reformed Parsonage, by the Rev. William H. Grob, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. William Fortney and Miss Mary Coxey, all of Boalsburg, this county.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. George Guyer, Samuel A. Stine, of McVeytown, Mifflin county, and Miss Emma K. Willson, of Halfmoon, this county.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. H. C. Galbraith, Mr. James Eckenroth and Miss Rilla Armstrong, both of Pleasant Gap.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 6th, 1876, at the residence of Adam Hess, Esq., by the Rev. A. J. Hartzock, Mr. J. C. Rankin, of Des Moines county, Iowa, and Miss Sallie R. Brisbin, of Boalsburg, Pa.

DIED.

On Saturday January 1, 1876, at his home in Harris township, Mr. William Everhart, in the 81st year of his age.

On Tuesday, January 4th, 1876, in Boggs township, of consumption, Mr. Ishmeith McMullen, aged 34 years.

He leaves a wife and two children.

At Calvertville, Boggs township, on Saturday, Nov. 27d, 1875, Miss Mary Martha Robb only daughter of William and Isabella Robb, aged 6 years, 1 month and 4 days.

She was a very intelligent child, and was loved by all who knew her. She was a constant attendant at school, and also at Sabbath-school.